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Hon D L Russell Ex Gov

THE CAUCASIAN.

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THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN

National Chairmen Issue an Address to the Silver Men of Their Parties.

THEY FAVOR CO-OPERATION

Of all the Bimetalists to Overthrow the Gold Ring—Does not Require Surrende of Party Convictions—No Need to Abandon Party—But Unity for a Common Cause to Gain Victory.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE: The surrender of the Republican party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at last complete. The present administration, called to power upon the solemn pledge of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis to promote bi-metallism, has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purops of which, the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury avows is "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard." The country has already, for twenty-four years, been so thoroughly committed to this standard, partly by law and partly by the usurpations of the executive branch of the government, that its effects are seen and felt on every hand; wages are reduced; work is harder to get; the weight of debt is doubled; the value of land and other property is reduced one-half or more, until the lives of the people are made bitter with hard bondage." It is certainly not in theinterest of humanity to have this condition of things more thoroughly established.

The continued rise in the value of gold, which is the same thing, the continued fall in prices, must inevitably transfer the property of all these engaged in active business, the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain or capital, to those who, avoiding the risk and efforts of active business, only draw interest.

The increase of 145 per cent in the value of money, caused by its increasing scarcity, from 1809 to 1849, as admitted by leading advocates of the gold standard found expression at that time in extremely low prices and conditions of unparalleled distress. The discovery of gold and silver in extraordinary quantities, and in the volume of metallic money resulting therefrom, relieved this distress, and brought in its stead wonderful prosperity. Prices rose, business flourished, producers prospered, all were happy. Substantially this condition would have continued if the both precious metals had been allowed to remain in use as money, because they were being found in nearly sufficient quantities to increase the volume in money in proportion to the development of business. A wicked conspiracy, however, deprived one of them of the money function. This was done with the deliberate purpose of raising the valueof theother by rendering the supply of metallic money relatively scarcer as compared with the demand. From the hour of the consummation of this crime mankind has suffered commercial disaster and social distress in almost constantly increasing measure. Just in proportion to the growth of arts and civilization and the expansion of commerce, business and industry, the inadequacy of the volume of gold is felt, its scarcity is emphasized, its value increased.

The repression of life and happiness, which is inseparable from a long course of declining prices, has now checked development and if continued, will ultimately stifle civilization. An eminent American, President Andrews, of Brown University, some years ago said: "Our national debt on September 1, 1865, was two and three quarter billions; it could then have been paid off with eighteen million bales of cotton, or twenty-five million tons of bar iron. When it had been reduced to a billion and a quarter, thirty million bales of cotton, or thirty million tons of iron would have been required to pay it. In other words, which a nominal shrinkage of about fifty-five per cent had taken place in the debt, it had, as measured in either of these two world's staples, actually been enlarged by some fifty per cent."

Although more than half the principle of this enormous debt and every cent of accumulated interest had been paid by the labor of the United States, the holders of the bonds still hold a claim for more of the labor of the people than they held before these enormous payments had been even begun. This cruel confiscation of the lives and liberty of the laboring millions of this country is the most stupendous crime that has been committed in the annals of civilization. Unless a government "of the people, by the people and for the people" has perished from the earth, surely the present boldly avowed scheme, not only to continue, but to increase these evils, will not be permitted. In addition to this purpose of more thoroughly establishing the gold standard, the plan of the administration is to retire the paper money of the government, to issue gold bonds, and to increase the power, privileges and profits of national banks.

The retirement of the government paper money must reduce the volume of circulation and while the Secretary admits that the contraction of the currency would be more ruinous in two years than interest on a like amount of bonds for forty years would be, he calmly informs us that the national banks will probably issue a sufficient amount of money to prevent this enormous amount of suffering.

The national banks are not to be required to redeem their notes in gold, but it is arranged that the United States government shall do so on demand; and after having done so the government must be content to have the national banks reimburse it in "any kind of legal tender money, at the option of the banks." We are frankly told that lawful money will be made 'relatively scarcer than it is now," and that it is intended that under the operation of the bill it will be "easier to get gold than lawful money." Practically all of the money in the hands of the people now, as the secretary distinctly admits, is silver, chiefly in the form of silver certificates. The avowed purpose of the bill is to make it hereafter more difficult to get these than gold.

"The Monetary Commission," selected by the Executive Committee of a self-constituted Indianapolis convention, which assembled for the express purpose of establishing the gold standard, have also made a report and promulgated a bill, the provisions of which are so strikingly like the propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury, in all material particulars, as to suggest that they were compared and harmonized before either was given to the public. This report and bill are somewhat more bold in the assertion of the purpose entertained than is even the proposition of Mr. Gage. These distinctly propose that silver dollars shall not hereafter be coined; that standard silver dollars shall be redeemed in gold; that the silver bullion on hand at present shall be sold, and suggest that silver dollars may be melted down and sold as bullion. We are assured that the notes of the banks "cannot fail to be safe," "because being based upon all the resources of the banks issuing them, they are based upon the whole business of the country." Certainly no bank will become liable for the notes issued by another bank over which it has no control or supervision; hence this scheme must contemplate the establishment of some central bank authority, having the absolute control of the issue of all paper money—a great bank trust, pool, or syndicate, with powers such as not man has ever before had the audacity to suggest. This committee has called upon commercial bodies all over the country to assemble and endorse their report. Thus, the people are put upon full notice of what is intended, and of the means of its accomplishment.

To Stifle Free Opinion.

Considering all this, is it any wonder that the "Spectator," one of the great English newspapers, should say as it did some months since: "Being audacious beyond any old world experience, the great capitalists of America are determined to capture free opinion and to prevent criticism. They subsidize pulpits, they buy the press, they seat their well-paid attorneys in the United States Senate, and at length they stretch their hands over the colleges, which it is easy to capture by examples of generosity. Thus their design is to prevent any effective action which shall in any way weaken their authority or undermine their position. Their object cannot be mere wealth making, for they alreaay enjoy the wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Apparently their intention is first to convert the United States into a powerful oligarchy over other lands. It is reserved for the "free" west to dismiss from academic service tried and competent teachers at the bidding of rings of millionaires who will not hear one single criticism or questioning of the justice or necessity of the doings, or of the character and tendency of the trusts they have built up with land at the expense of the public. The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionaires, who are to run everything, including the American Senate and the conscience and intellect of university professors. It is none of our duty to say how the American people shall deal with the portentious growth of that money power which overshadows the institutions of the republic. But we think that the rich men of America are revealing such a deadly plot against all genuine public freedom that unless we are mistaken, the opening years of the new century will witness an outburst in the west which will amaze the civilized world."

In view of the great principles involved, and of the danger so close at hand, we urge the people everywhere to arouse themselves, and at once to take steps to save themselves and their children from the fetters now being openly forged to bind them. In recent years there have been a number of instances of Congressional districts where the advocates of gold and monopoly were largely outnumbered by their opponents and where, nevertheless, by a failure to unite and act together; friends of the gold standard have been successful. Thus, as the result of a personal or partisan wrangle, the cause of truth and justice has been overshadowed, the interests of humanity ignored and the greatest good to the government subordinated to an ignoble strife. If we are in earnest we must have harmony amongst ourselves. If there should be those who would divide us let them be summarily and emphatically rebuked by the people, who have none but high and patriotic motives.

As to the bold declaration of the administration in favor of the gold standard, no sincere bimetallist can ever again, by his vote or influence, give aid or encouragement to the Republican party.

The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetallism or the advocates of the gold standard, trusts and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle; but in this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity, and strike down for ever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly.

[Signed] JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Dem. Nat. Com.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The paper of the Silver Republicans is as follows:

The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard, and the advocates of monopoly are fast nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme, and be able to defy the sovereignty of the people for generations. The policy of the Republican

(Continued on 4th page)

THE "CLARA NEVADA" LOST.

Description of the Fine Steamer Recently Wrecked.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 15—The Clara Nevada, a fine steel steamer, of Seattle, has been lost about fifty miles north of Juneau, Alaska, with her crew and forty passengers. The Nevada left Dyea and Skaguay February 5th for Juneau, homeward bound. When off Seward City she encountered a heavy gale, and was in great distress when she entered Berner Bay, evidently for the purpose of seeking shelter. Citizens of Seward, from the dock, saw the distressed vessel battling with the wind and waves, but could lend no assistance. In the words of George Beck and wife, two of the spectators on the dock, the scene is described as follows:

"The vessel was bucking a strong head of wind and made little, if any, progress, something apparently being wrong with her engines. The waves at times were running mountains high, and in occasional glances of the vessel to be had by us, we saw that she was on fire. A high wind fanned the flames until they completely enveloped the steamer, lighting up the night, but shutting out from view any signs of human life on board. Then there was a tremendous report, as of boilers exploding, was heard, accompanied by a brilliant flash, and when next we looked for her the hull of the steamer was sinking slowly out of sight."

Miss Willard Dead.

Miss Francis E. Willard, the temperance reformer died in New York last Friday. The remains will be taken to Evanston, Ill.

A GREAT MEETING IN MINNESOTA.

BUTLER, DUBOIS AND WEAVER SPEAK TO OVER 4,000 PEOPLE.

A Letter Read From Bryan Favoring a Co-operation of all Opposed to the Gold Standard and Monopoly Rule—All for an Honorable Co-operation—Will Carry the State.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17, 1898.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Yesterday was a great day for Minnesota. This State has long been a Republican stronghold. The monopolies and combines have complete domination. But the people will soon rule. This is what the great meeting here on yesterday means. Senator Butler, chairman of the People's Party National Committee, General Weaver, and ex-Senator Dubois representing the Silver Republicans all spoke. They all spoke for an honorable co-operation. Mr. Bryan's letter favoring a co-operation of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats on fair terms was read. The audience was composed of representative men of three organizations. They cheered the speakers enthusiastically.

The Populist State convention was called for June 15th. It is generally concluded that Hon. John Linch, silver Republican, will be nominated by all for governor. There is a whole State ticket, seven Congressmen and one U. S. Senator at stake and the foundation is now laid for victory. L.

BUTLER CALLS IT TREACHERY.

Senator From North Carolina, However, Doesn't Think War Will Follow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, now in Minneapolis attending the session of the Populist State Convention, is inclined to view the loss of the Maine as the result of treachery.

"The act of blowing up a vessel in that manner would appeal to many of the Spaniards as a noble deed, and the author would be a hero," he said, "but of course, the Spanish government has no connection with it."

"Will it precipitate war? No; hardly. If it is shown that explosion was not accidental, the Spanish government would be in duty bound to disavow any connection with it, and punish the author or authors in a summanner."

A STRANGE "APOLOGY"

The Still Stranger Satisfaction of President McKinley.

We congratulate the President upon his perfect satisfaction with one "apology" of Spain. It remainds one of an incident in English history. Two cockneys were walking in the Strand One of them said: I say, 'Array! Lord Heldon noticed me yesterday!" "'E did, did 'e," replied the other, "what did 'is lordship say to you?" "'E said nothink whatever; 'e honley kicked me!" The moral of this tale is in the application of the same. However, Mr. McKinley is amply satisfied and is happy to regard the incident as closed. He only needs to apologize to Spain for the Maine eisopde, and the sky of international relations will be as clear as Rothschild, J. P. Morgan and associates would like to see it.
Washington Times]

Southern Cotton Mill Operatives.

Atlanta Constitution.]

One of the favorite criticism which the New England cotton manufacturers bring to bear upon the industrial situation in the South is that labor in this section fails to come up to the requisite standard of intelligence, neatness, and efficiency. Nothing could be further from the truth. There may have been a time when the labor employed in our Southern cotton mills was not of the most approved character, due to the extreme poverty which prevailed throughout this section during the ardurous days which immediately followed the late war between the States; but to charge that the labor employed in the Southern cotton mills at the present time is incompetent is to plead total ignorance of the industrial conditions which exist to-day in this section. Our Northern and Eastern friends should disabuse their minds of a theory which was only partially true some fifteen or twenty years ago, and which today is wholly and absolutely untrue.

That the blood should perform its vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but rich in life-giving elements. These results are the best effected by the use of that well-known standard blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaprilla.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

SOMETHING ABOUT ATTORNEYS' FEES.

Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars Paid Out for Assistance to Three Democratic Attorney-Generals.

Some Few Facts Anent the "Howl" of the Democratic Machine Journalism—About the Employment of Counsel in Certain Cases—A Partial Record of Previous Admistrations—Now Let the Howl Continue, &c.

Among the "rows" which this Democratic machine journalism has tried to raise during the past year, is one about the payment of fees to attorneys who have been employed by the Governor to represent the State in certain cases. Of course it is clear that nearly all the services rendered to the present State administration by attorneys have been in connection with the effort of the administration to compel foreign corporations doing business in the State to become amendable to State laws, to modify or nullify the terms of the "fraudulent 99 year lease" and to prevent exorbitant charges and extortion by railroad combines and monopolies. There has been nothing else, of consequence, before the present administration that required legal advice and counsel to any great extent.

Well, the employment of counsel in these cases has been made the "basis" of a great howl, by the Dem machine journalism, of extravagance—of spending the peoples money in employing "rabbit hunting" lawyers—and all other sorts of tommy-rot. They are trying to make political capital out of paying attorneys for services &c.

Now, as a matter of fact, this Dem machine journalism doesn't care a snap about the expense in this matter. They are mad because something like a genuine, honest fight is being made by Governor Russell against that big fraud—viz: "the Democratic 99 year lease," and unjust charges by foreign railroad combines and other corporations. They are the servants of these combines, and a part of their business and service is to fight and denounce any man or men who opposes the encroachments and oppression of said combines and corporations.

Now let us make this clear. It is stated above that the Dem machine journalism does not care anything about the "expense" of employing attorneys. If they DID CARE for the expense—for the squandering of the peoples money—as they are pleased to term it, they would not confine their "howl" to what is being done now. No! If they had the least shade of honesty in the matter, they would howl about the expense of "extra counsel" heretofore made in cases not half so important to the people as those cases now pending.

Did you ever see or hear of a Dem machine paper making any criticism of any fee heretofore paid to attorneys and lawyers? Did any one of them ever tell how much was being paid out by the Democratic administrations for extra legal counsel? Not much. They are too sneaky and cowardly for that.

Well, since they have raised a "row" it is time that the people knew something of the *previous extravagance, squandering* &c., and below is given a partial record of how the public money has heretofore been given to lawyers for extra legal counsel. We have not space to enumerate the services for which this money was paid, but anybody who will make a full investigation might think that some pretty heavy fees have been paid for some very trivial cases.

But here are the figures:

EXTRA LEGAL SERVICES TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1877.

1877		
Jan.	Paid to R F Armfield,	$ 450 00
	Paid to John H Dillard,	100 00
	Paid to W N H Smith,	100 00
Feb.	Paid to Strong & Smith,	1,500 00
July.	Paid to D G Fowle,	500 00
	Paid to John Gatling,	250 00
	Paid to A C Avery,	200 00
	Paid to Thos Ruffin,	50 00
	Amount for 1877,	$3,150 00

Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1878.

1877		
Dec.	Paid to D. G. Fowle,	$ 500 00
1878		
Jan.	Paid to J. M. McCorkle,	50 00
	Paid to J M Leach,	250 00
	Paid to J H Merrimon,	100 00
	Amount for 1878,	$900 00

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 1879,

1879		
Jan.	Paid to G N Folk & R F Armfield,	$ 200 00
	Paid to Smith & Strong,	200 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	250 00
Feb.	Paid to Moore & Gatling,	250 00
Apr,	Paid to T P Devereux,	250 00
	Paid to Gilliam & Gatling,	500 00
	Paid to A M Lewis,	250 00
	Paid to Thos P Devereux,	250 00
June	Paid to Thos P Devereux,	100 00
	Paid to E W Thompson,	50 00
July	Paid to Thos P Devereux,	150 00
Aug	Paid to Thos P Devereux,	60 00
	Amount for 1879,	$2,510 00

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 1880

1879		
Oct.	Paid to Thos P Devereux,	$ 100 00
	Paid to Gilliam & Gatling,	500 00
Dec.	Paid to F H Busbee,	30 00
Dec.	Paid to W S Mason,	150 00
1880		
Aug.	Paid to W W Peebles,	75 00
	Paid to D G Fowle,	250 00
	Amount for 1880,	$1,105 00

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 1881.

1880		
Nov.	Paid to A M Lewis,	$ 250 00
	Paid to Mason & Devereux,	150 00
	Paid to R T Merrick,	500 00
Dec.	Paid to A M Lewis,	100 00
1881		
Jan.	Paid to Thos. Ruffin,	100 00
	Paid to Thomas N Hill,	75 00
	Amount for 1881,	$ 1,325 00

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30. 1882.

1881		
Oct.	Paid to R S Davis,	$ 250 00
1882		
Jan.	Paid to John W Graham,	250 00
Feb.	Paid to Merrimon & Fuller	500 00
Mar.	Paid to Daniel G Fowle,	300 00
Apr.	Paid to J H Dillard,	200 00
May.	Paid to John W Graham,	500 00
Aug.	Paid to F H Busbee,	400 00
	Amount for 1882,	$2,400 00

Fiscal Year, Ending Sept. 30 1883.

1882		
Dec.	Paid to Dillard & Mordecai,	$ 200 00
1883		
Nov.	Paid to Thos. Ruffin,	250 00
	Amount for 1883,	$ 450 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1884.

1884		
June	Paid to W S Mason	$ 300 00
	Paid to Thos. Ruffin,	250 00
Nov.	Paid to Pace & Holding,	150 00
	Amount for 1884,	$ 700 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov, 30, 1885.

June	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	$500 00
	Paid to Graham & Ruffin,	500 00
Aug.	Paid to W A Gash,	100 00
	Amount for 1885,	$1,100 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1886.

Feb.	Paid to Jno Gatling	$ 100 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai	150 00
May	Paid to Battle & Mordecai	300 00
	Paid to Graham & Ruffin,	300 00
June	Paid to Battle & Mordecai	500 00
Oct.	Paid to Reade, Busbee & Busbee,	100 00
	Amount for 1886,	$1,450 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1887.

1886		
Dec.	Paid to Ruffin & Graham,	$ 500 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	500 00
1887		
Mar.	Paid to C M Busbee,	120 00
June	Paid to R Z Linney,	25 00
July	Paid to E F Lovill,	25 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	200 00
	Paid to Battle & Ruffin,	200 00
Aug.	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	222 80
	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	228 30
	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	30 00
	Paid to R. F. Armfield,	25 00
Oct.	Paid to C M Cooke,	20 00
	Amount for 1887,	$2,096 10

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1888.

1887		
Dec.	Paid to Howard & Martin,	$ 50 00
	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	25 00
1888		
Mar.	Paid to Graham & Ruffin,	100 00
	Paid to Battle & Morecai,	100 00
June	Paid to C M Busbee,	200 00
Aug.	Paid to R H Battle,	25 00
	Amount for 1888,	$500 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov, 30, 1889.

1888		
Dec.	Paid to C H Armfield,	$ 50 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	50 00
1889		
Apr.	Paid to F H Busbee,	35 00
	Paid to W A Dunn,	50 00
Oct.	Paid to F H Busbee,	20 00
Nov.	Paid to R H Battle,	281 00
	Paid to Reade, Busbee & Busbee,	400 00
	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	100 00
	Amount for 1889,	$986 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30. 1890.

1889		
Dec.	Paid to Spier Whitaker,	$ 200 00
	Paid to Armfield & Turner,	100 00
	Paid to S G Ryan,	100 00
1890		
Mar.	Paid to F H Busbee,	10 00
	Paid to F H Busbee,	15 00
	Paid to S G Ryan,	150 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	2,000 00
	Paid to Graham & Ruffin,	2,000 00
Apr.	Paid to S G Ryan,	57 00
July	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	35 00
	Paid to Fuller & Snow,	50 00
Aug.	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	101 39
	Paid to Armfield & Turner,	125 00
Oct.	Paid to Fuller & Snow,	215 00
	Paid to N J Rouse,	25 00
Nov.	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	100 00
	Amount for 1890,	$5,283 39

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1891.

1890		
Dec.	Paid to Battle & Morde-Mordecai,	$ 100 00
1891		
Mar.	Paid to R T Gray,	150 00
	Paid to Thos. H Sutton,	100 00
Apr.	Paid to F H Busbee,	60 00
June	Paid to Batchelor & Devereux,	100 00
July	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	40 00
Aug.	Paid to A M Waddell,	300 00
	Paid to John Devereux,	75 00
	Paid to Armistead Jones,	25 00
Sept.	Paid to S G Ryan,	100 00
	Paid to A M Waddell,	100 00
Oct.	Paid to S G Ryan,	200 00
Nov.	Paid to Geo. V. Strong,	61 00
	Paid to S G Ryan,	100 00
	Amount for 1891,	$ 1,711 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1892.

1891		
Dec.	Paid to A rmfield & Turner,	$ 50 00
1892		
Jan.	Paid to Thomas W. Strange,	100 00
	Paid to John Devereux,	25 00
	Paid to S G Ryan,	65 00
Feb.	Paid to S G Ryan,	35 00
Mar.	Paid to Battle & Devereux,	50 00
June	R O Burton,	100 00
July	Paid to John D Bellamy,	250 00
Aug.	Paid to S G Ryan,	150 00
Sept.	Paid Batchelor & Devereux,	20 00
Oct.	Paid to Armistead Jones,	2.500 00
	Paid to Busbee & Busbee,	2,500 00
	Paid to Busbee & Busbee,	100 00
	Amount for 1892,	$ 5,945 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov 30, 1893.

1892		
Dec.	Paid to A W Haywood,	$ 100 00
1893		
Jan.	Paid to John H Small,	50 00
May	Paid to R O Burton,	3,925 02
June	Paid to C M Busbee,	500 00
Sept.	Paid to S G Ryan,	3,000 00
Oct.	Paid to F H Busbee,	28 75
	Amount for 1893,	$ 7,603 77

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1894.

1893		
Dec.	Paid to A W Haywood,	$ 75 00
1894		
Mar.	Paid to W W Zachary & J C Pritchard,	50 00
Sept.	Paid to W R Allen,	100 00
	Paid to F H Busbee,	250 00
	Amount for 1894,	$ 475 00

(Continued on 2nd page)

BUTLER IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Says the Move is not for Fusion, but "Honest Co-operation"—The Middle-of-the-Roader Only one in a Thousand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—Senator Marian Butler and ex-Senator DuBois arrived here to day to attend the Populist conference that begins to-morrow. Senator Butler said the purpose was to bring about not fusion, but "honorable co-operation."

He did not think the so-called middle-of-the-roader, who was ong in a thousand, would stand out against it. The situation in Minnesota is so similar to that in many other Western States that the decision of the State conference will be looked upon as forming a precedent for action.

SHUFORD AND KITCHEN PROTEST.

Against the Annual Subsidy Paid Southern for Faster Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representatives Shuford and Kitchen, of North Carolina; Lamb, of Virginia, and Kleberg, of Texas, appeared before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads this morning and strongly objected to a continuance of the special subsidy of $196,000 paid the Southern Railway for carrying the mails.

Although the Postoffice Department has repeatedly urged that the payment of the subsidy to the Southern cease, and Committees on Postoffices and Postroads have heretofore omitted the item from the appropriation bills, the House has always voted it back into the bill. The advocates of the item declare it secures a faster mail service for the South Atlantic States, its opponents believing otherwise.

THE TAR HEELS IN WASHINGTON.

SOME NOTE OF WHAT THE POPULIST DELEGATION IS DOING AND SAYING.

Shuford is Fighting a Grab of $196,000 by the Southern—Strowd is Telling of the Meanness of the Bankruptcy Bill—Movements of Some North Carolinians.

WASHINTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Populist members of the Senate and House have been very active in matters of legislation during the past week. Their votes are always recorded in favor of all good legislation. Senator Harris, of Kansas, who is a most excellent gentleman, earnest worker and sagacious stateman, introduced in the Senate a resolution of inquiry as to the status of the Pacific Railroad question, which resolution, precipitated a spirited discussion. The resolution in amended form passed the Senate. It is as follows:

"Resolved. That the Attorney General is directed to inform the Senate if he has authorized the abandonment of any intention to redeem the first mortgage bonds issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company eastern divison, now the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific Railway, and to ask a postponement of the sale thereof for the appoinment of a receiver therefor in the interest of the government of the United States, and also if he has authorized an agreement by which said property is to be sold for the face value of the subsidy bonds resulting in a loss to the government of the amount of six million, six hundred and twenty-four thousand and seven dollars; and if the government has agreed not to be a bidder at said sale."

Hon. A. C. Shuford, (Pop. N. C,) is making an active fight against the amendment to one of the appropriation bills, giving a bonus of $196,000 to the Southern railroad for the purpose of increasing (?) the mail facilities of the South. Mr. Shuford is a good fighter, and in his contention against the subsidy is abundantly justified by the facts, to show that the extra amount appropriated does not increase the mail facilities. On being interviewed relative to the matter he said: "The $196,000 subsidy for extra mail facilities for the South is a bonus pure and simple" and he says furthermore that he is "prepared to prove that this additional appropriation has not added an additional train or facilitated the delivery of the mails in the least in the South."

Senator Allen introduced a resolution to investigate the cause of the explosion of the "Maine" in the Havana harbor. It provoked a very lively debate. There seems to be a disposition on the part of Congress not to act hastily in the matter, but to await an investigation by the Navy Department.

Senator Pritchard has been very sick indeed, and was compelled to undergo a very painful operation. He is, however, much better now, though not entirely restored to health.

John T. Williams, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul to Sierra Leaone, Africa.

Dr. George T. Winston, former President of the University of North Carolina, now President of the University of Texas, was in the city last week in the interest of the University. In conversation with Dr Winston he informed this writer that he is highly pleased with his present home and surroundings, but North Carolina is still very dear to him. Other States, in some respects, are ahead of the "Old North State," but "after all," said he, "North Carolina PRODUCES MEN!"

Mrs. R. R. Cotten was in the city last week working in the interest of a "training school" to be established by the government. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Timberlake, of Raleigh.

The Populists in the House will vote against the Bankruptcy bill. Congressman Strowd on being asked what he thought of the Bankruptcy bill now pending in the House, said: "The Judiciary Committee of the House has reported this bill as a substitute for the Nelson bill that passed the Senate at the extra session of Congress, and there are, in my judgement many objectionable features embodied in the House bill. First among these objections is the unvoluntary feature which enables the creditor to force at least one-half of the country into bankruptcy, who under a just and proper financial system could pay their debts and work their way to honorable competence and independence, whereas, if their property were forced on the marked under existing financial conditions, they would not realize one-fourth of its value—that is to say, every man who owes debts to the amount of one-fourth of his assets is completely at the mercy of his creditors. One other objection is the tremendous power it gives the creditors in different states over the debtors owing to the fact that these claims have to be settled in the Federal Courts This would work a great hardship on the debtors on account of the great distance they would have to travel to attend these courts, and one other reason is that I am unalterably opposed to increasing the power and jurisdiction of the Federal courts. I shall, therefore, cheerfully vote against the pending measure. With some slight modifications I would support the Nelson bill.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

Reports From Various Sections of the State—Great Danger Averted—Much Loss to Farmers.

Reports from Wilmington last week state that forest fires were raging in that section and that the streets of the city were filled with dense smoke.

Heavy forest fires are raging in Robeson county. The trestle over the creek south of Lumber river on Yadkin Valley burned, arresting south bound passenger trains. The fires have crossed the creek and are heading for Maxton. The fire is in full view of the town and much anxiety is felt for the safety of the town and immediate perio farm houses. The wind is terrific.

A correspondent to the Wilmington Star from Hamlet, Feb. 16, writes. The forest fires which broke out here Monday morning are still raging, having swept over a large portion of Richmond and adjoining counties. A great deal of timber and fences have been burned and several small dwellings in this section of the county. A great portion of the town of Hamlet came near being burned last night by flying sparks. The smoke is very dense and the high winds yesterday made it impossible to control the fire.

WADESBORO, Feb. 16.—Yesterday afternoon the wind blew at a great velocity, increasing at nightfall into a regular gale, and it was a wonder that half of the country was not burned to ashes. In every direction large forest fires could be seen. Strange to say, with all the fires, there was but little damage done, barring the loss of two or three hundred cords of wood.

From Fayettville Observer.]

The tale of the forest fires which surrounded this city Tuesday night and yesterday has been half told. The loss in property and stock to our farmers is enormous some estimate it as high as $100,000.

For twenty-four hours a semi-circle of fire, extending from Flea Hill to 71st, raged with cyclonic force on border line of Cross Creek Township for miles and miles. Ten houses were burned here.

Mr. John McCormick's teamster got surrounded by fire and had to unhitch his mules and fly for his life, leaving the wagon and its contents to their fate.

In parts of Little River, township the farmers saved their horse and mules by placing them in the middle of the creeks. It is told that one farmer missing his pigs, found them after a search standing in a creek, having gone there of their own accord.

Numerous instances are told where wild animals, 'possums, squirrels, rabbits, etc., sought refuge in residences, many of them with their hair singed off.

PRESIDENT HANCOCK REMOVED.

The Governor Informs Hancock of his Removal From the Board of Directors of the A. & N. C. R. R.

Robert Hancock was Thursday removed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad by the Board of Internal Improvements.

The meeting of the board was held at the Executive office, and was attended by Governor Russell, Charles A. Cook, of Warren, and J. C. L. Harris.

The order of removal is effective February 22d, the date of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Road in Newbern.

The directors will then select a successor to Mr. Hancock.

The Governor sent the following letter to Hancock, notifying him of the action of the Board:

"February 17, 1898.

MR. ROBERT HANCOCK, Newbern, N. C.:

"DEAR SIR—You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement, consisting of the Governor, Hon. C. A. Cook, of Warren, and the Hon. J. C. L. Harris, of Wake, this day held, you were removed as a member of the Board of Directors on the part of the State in and for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company—this order to take effect on and after the 22d day of February, 1898.

"DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
"President.

"J. E. ALEXANER,
Secretary Board of Internal Improvements."

The following letter the Governor has addressed to the Directors of the road:

February 17, 1898.

"GENTLEMEN:

"Mr. Robert Hancock has this day been removed by this Board from his office as Director of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad on the part of the State—this removal to take effect on the 22d day of February, 1898—this being the day on which your Board of Directors is to meet. This action is taken by the Board of Internal Improvements under the authority upon them conferred by section 3 of the amendment to the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

"It would seem that the removal of Mr. Hancock as a Director will operate as a removal from his office as President of your company. But if you concur in the action of the Board of Internal Improvements, it may be well for you to pass an order of your Board dismissing him as President by virtue of powers granted to your Board by section 4 of the second article of By-Laws of your company.

"DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
"President.

"J. E. ALEXANDER,
"Secretary Board Internal Improvements.

"To the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company."

Smallpox Spreading in Tennessee,

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Six cases of small-pox are reported at Johnson City, two developing last night. Nearly one hundred cases are reported in the neighborhood of Middlesboro, and from this source of infliction the disease has spread into several Tennessee towns. Vigorous steps are being taken to prevent the further spreading of the plague.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. Therefore, it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet an emergency.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE MAINE ACCIDENT.

List of Death Numbers 258 and Money Loss Estimated at $4,000.000.

A COURT OF NAVAL INQUIRY

Appointed to Investigate the Cause—It is Thought That the Disaster was Accidental—The Interment of the Dead was Held in Havana—A Long Procession Attended by Spanish and American Officials—The Red Cross Society Caring for the Wounded.

The destruction of the United States battle-ship Maine by an explosion in the harbor of Havana Tuesday night has resulted, according to the official reports, in the loss of two officers, Lieutenant Jenkins and Engineer Merritt, 256 men, and over $4,000,000 in money. The cause of the disaster is wrapped in mystery. It was decided that seventy or more of the survivors are more or less badly wounded. Twenty-nine injured men are at the military hospital of San Ambrosio, thirty-six are being cared for on the City of Washington, and a score more are scattered about in the Alfonso XII hospital, in sanitary headquarters, and aboard the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. All but five of the officers, and a number of the men were sent to Key West on the Olivette.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION STATED.

The first announcement of the disaster was coupled with a general belief in the public mind that the ship, while anchored in the barbor, had been blown up by deliberate design. This feeling was given more and more currency by the statements of the officers in the Navy Department, who did not hesitate to express this opinion, while in Congress many Senators and Members were equally outspoken in declaring that under no circumstances could the explosion have occurred through accident, and that at best the coincidence of destruction in Cuban waters was suspicious.

In fact, this sentiment was so wide-spread that it was deemed best Thursday to make public a semi-official statement from the White House, making it clear that the President believed that the destruction of the Maine was not an overt act. It was admitted that the accident was inexplicable, but the belief that it was an accident was emphasized in unmistakable words.

RED CROSS TENDERS AID.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The following instructions have been cabled to Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross, now at Havana:

"Save neither trouble nor expense to render every possible assistance to our wounded sailors."

Miss Barton and her corps of Red Cross aids are available for immediate service in behalf of those injured by the explosion on the battleship Maine. Their organization and the Red Cross temporary hospital will doubtless be placed at the disposal of Capt. Sigsbee for his wounded crew.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The interment of the martyrs of the Maine took place this afternoon about 5 o'clock. Shortly before the hour all Havana was in movement. The flags on the public buildings were at half mast and many of the houses were draped in mourning. All classes were represented in the throngs that filled the streets along which the funeral procession passed to the cemetery.

Elaborate preparations were made for the interment of the dead. In the morning twenty-two bodies were brought to the city hall, where they rested in coffins covered with beautiful crowns of silk ribbons, with appropriate inscriptions. The crown from the City Council bears the inscription, "The people of Havana to the victims of the Maine." There was a handsome crown of silk ribbons in the Spanish national colors with the inscription, "The Navy Department at Havana to the victims of the Maine."

Among other tokens were from Lawton Childs, with the inscription, "To our brave dead sailors," a flower cross from the New York Journal and Advertiser, an emblem from Havana Yacht Club, and floral or other tributes from M. Carranza, Senora Emillia Mans, Lucia Lacoste, Mrs. T. Gonzalez, Miss Catalina Cassa, Charles and George Barnett, and a crown from the firm of Dalmon Brothers, with the inscription "To the victims of the Maine."

NORTH CAROLINIANS ON THE MAINE.

The Navy Department compiled and gave out full list of the men on the Maine, with the place of birth, for the purpose of local identification. The list contains the following:

Trubie Finch, of Raleigh, N. C.; John H. Moss, of Oxford, N. C.; John Warren, of Randolph, N. C.; Henry Williams, of Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

The President has ordered that Thursday and until further notice the flags at all navy yards and on naval vessels, at posts, army headquarters, and on all public buildings shall be half masted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Mayor Van Wyck has ordered the flag on the City Hall lowered to half mast out of respect to those killed on the Maine.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Upon four naval officers, constituting a court of inquiry, now rests the the responsibility of determining the facts regarding the explosion by which the Maine was destroyed. The officers will proceed to Havana in a United States warship, probably the Montgomery, and were named as follows:

Capt. W. T. Sampson, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix.

Having thus intrusted to capable and experienced officers the grave duty of determining the cause of the disaster and fixing its responsibility, the government has settled down to a waiting attitude in respect to the terrible marine tragedy in Havana harbor. The great shock caused by the appalling news has been succeeded by a calmer and more judicial state of mind, the naval officials recognizing that until the result of the inquiry is made known there can be nothing but speculation and theories.

ANOTHER SHIP LOST.

Thirty-eight of the Crew and Forty-nine Passengers Drowned.

TENERIFFE, CANARY ISLANDS, Feb. 16.—The Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique line steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, at 1 o'clock this morning. Her captain second officer, eleven of her crew and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

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GOOD FOR THE COMMISSION.

The new Railroad Commission has reduced passenger rates to 2½ and 2 cents for first and second class fares. We congratulate the Commission. The new Commission has stopped a number of wrongs during the short time it has been in power. But it has done nothing that was more needed and just than the reduction of passenger rates. There are many other abuses to be considered. Their good work has just begun.

We congratulate the people upon having such a Commission. They have the right and have the courage to do it.

ABOUT ATTORNEYS' FEES.

From time to time, and often-times, during the past ten months, the Democratic machine journalism has attempted to "raise an issue" or make political capital out of the statement that the present State administration was lavishly squandering the public money by employing extra legal counsel and paying big fees therefore. The criticism, or rather the yelping and yawping, indulged in has not been inspired so much on account of the fees paid as on account of the purpose for which they were paid. This Democratic machine journalism can everlastingly raise a platform howl about monopoly, railroad combines, encroachment of Federal judiciary etc. etc., but when an administration has the courage to openly attack and boldly fight these public menaces and evils, then this same Democratic machine journalism can raise a bigger howl against that same administration than they ever tried to raise against those same monopolies, railroad combines, Federal judiciary, etc. etc. Doesn't this prove that Democratic machine journalism to be a frothy fraud and a haggling hypocrite?

It is worthy of note that this Democratic machine journalism tries to make a shrewd, "smart" fight along this line. It does not openly oppose and fight the monopolies and railroad combines, etc., but it fights anybody who does fight them; and it carries on that "fight" under the attempted appearance of opposing "extravagance" in the matter of employing counsel by the present administration. Did you ever hear of any complaint of "extravagance" from the Democratic machine journalism under a Democratic administration?

Yet, look at the figures presented elsewhere!! Does this not further show this Dem machine journalism to be a frothy fraud and a haggling hypocrite?

"What is the office of the Attorney-General for?" is a question that has been asked during the past year by these carpers and ki-yis who seek to make political capital by suppressing facts. Well, why has it not occurred to them to ask this question a long time ago? Simply because an honest proceeding is impossible to an organized liar.

We are not making any criticism on the amount of money expended by Democratic administration for extra legal services. We have not had the time to look into the causes of the expense, and are not able to give an honest opinion to the effect that such expenditure was altogether unnecessary. If, however, we had to judge from the general record of tricky rascality and scoundrelism of which the Dem machine has been guilty, we would be compelled to say that much of the expenditure was made by the machine for the especial benefit of certain members of the machine. Such a proceedure would be in keeping with its general character.

As to the amount expended for extra legal counsel during the past year by the present State administration, some explanatory notes are given in the article published elsewhere, without extenuation or pallation, and the matter is open to the judgment of all interested.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE U. S. BATTLESHIP MAINE.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night of last week, the United States battleship, Maine, was blown up in the harbor of Havana. The magnificent war vessel, which cost over $8,000,000 to build and equip, sank in a few minutes after the terrible explosion. That is not the worst. Nearly three hundred of the crew went down in a watery grave. This was most shocking, even if a terrible accident which could not be prevented, was the cause. But if it was the result of Spanish treachery, which seems most probable, then it was a crime of unparalelled infamy.

It is most unreasonable that a modern vessel, lying at anchor, with no steam up could have been blown up by its own engines or magazines. It seems certain that it was blown up either by a torpedo put under the ship, or by a dynamite bomb stealthily put inside the ship by some hostile hand. During the day before the explosion that night, there were a number of visitors permitted on board the vessel. So there was an opportunity for some Spaniard to have slipped into the ship unobserved, a bomb with a slow burning fuse. When the ship is raised, as it will be in a few days, it will then be clear whether the deadly blow was from inside or from underneath; of course there is a hole blown through the bottom of the vessel, and the steel armor plate will be bent either inward or outward.

The suspicion and burden of proof is on Spain. If she cannot clear it up then our government must take suitable action to avenge the horrible crime.

But however that may be, the vessel is not only destroyed, but the lives of nearly 300 brave men have been lost forever. Nothing can restore them to life or cheer or comfort the homes whose families have been stricken. All this has resulted from the weak and un-American course of our government in allowing Spain's butchery (which cannot be called war) to go on in Cuba. $300,000,000 of American commerce has been destroyed and over 500,000 Cubans have either starved to death or been killed and butchered.

It is high time for this government to recognize Cuban independence, to intervene and put a stop to such brutal carnage and destruction. Will the President heed the sordid wishes of Spanish bondholders, or will he heed the sentiments of the American people and follow the course of patriotism, liberty and humanity? It is gold on one side and blood on the other.

McKINLEY AND SPAIN.

Mr. McKinley, by his attitude toward Cuba, has shown that he is not much at recognizing a fact, even one so palpable as that war exists in Cuba, but a thing or two has recently happened in connection with Cuban affairs which must, however averse he may be to it, bring his recognizing ability into play. In the DeLome letter for instance, he is very forcibly and rudely made to recognize the contemptuous opinion in which he and his vacillating Cuban policy is held by Spaniards and the Spanish government. He must recognize the fact that the American public, though to a man condemning the improper source of this censure, is agreed as to its correctness, and looks upon the letter as a splendid mirror in which the President is forced to see himself as others see him.

And he must further recognize the fact that autonomy in Cuba is a failure and a farce.

And now comes the national calamity, the destruction of the Battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, the cause of which well grounded suspicion indicates was Spanish treachery, and in the light of which Mr. McKinley must recognize that temporizing with Spain is at an end.

These things Mr. McKinley no doubt recognizes, in an unofficial way if you please, as do all men with a modicum of brain.

But there is one thing that Mr. McKinley does not seem to have recognized, or if he has to have overlooked, and that is the entire American sentiment, barring a few (but alas! so powerful) bondholders whose insatiate greed places a higher value upon the price of their bonds than upon the price of human life, is in favor of the Cuban patriots and in sympathy with their heroic struggle for independence from oppression, and the quicker, he recognizes this fact by some official act of his the better it will be for the future renown of himself and his administration.

A SORT OF A FUNNY SIGHT.

People who keep their eyes open, their ears open, and are capable of any brain power noted a rather peculiar combination in Ralegh last week. To the man who can smile at a gross inconsistency and laugh at an absurdity, it was rather a funny sight.

It was this: The Railroad Commission was looking into the rates which the Bell Telephone monopoly is charging the public, and Senator Jno. W. Daniel, of Virginia, appeared before the Commission to represent the Telephone Company. Now, the United States Senate is in session, and Senator Daniel is drawing $5,000 a year salary as a Senator. He is, by profession, a silver Democrat—a Chicago platform Democrat. That platform declares against monopoly, against corporation oppression and robbery—against federal interference in State affairs, etc. etc., and this same Hon. Jno. W. Daniel professes to be in sympathy with that platform. Yet he can leave his seat in the Senate without losing his pay as Senator, and come down to North Carolina and apper as counsel for a monopoly and make a big fee while he is, at the same time, drawing his Senatorial pay without acting as Senator. The time may come when the Hon. Jno. W. Daniel may be called on to vote as a Senator on some matter involving this very monopoly. Then where would his vote go? Where would his sympathy be? Should a man who is elected to legislate for the people attempt a defence of a monopoly?

Attention is called to this matter merely to keep the people reminded that they must be on the alert if they do not wish to be continually hoodwinked and shorn by men who profess one thing and openly and impudently do the very opposite thing.

By the way, it was announced by the Democratic machine journalism a few days ago that this same Hon. Jno. W. Daniel would come out of Virginia in the next campaign and help the Democratic machine in this State to win a glorious victory. Well, let him come. He is already sized up. He would doubtless be courteously received, but there is some doubt as to whether he would be believed or not. He might enjoy a trip through the State. It is not a bad State to travel in.

THE MARTIN CASE.

The case of Sheriff Martin and his sixty-seven deputies who are now on trial in Wilkesbarre, Pa., for shooting and killing eighteen coal miners and wounding thirty-nine others during the coal strike last September, is bringing to light some very startling facts, which, taken as a whole, furnish a new object lesson of the influence of aggregated capital over officers of the law and courts of justice.

Here we have a case in which officers of the law, sworn to protect life and liberty, ruthlessly and unjustifiably (and evidence has been deduced showing that it was done even maliciously) took the lives of eighteen of their fellow-beings, and wounded thirty-nine others, in order to curry favor with the wealthy and influential coal barons, whose displeasure these poor particles of humanity were so unfortunate as to incur by resistance to their tyrannous oppression. That the shooting was unprovoked and that the miners were not resisting the officers is proven by the fact that the miners were all wounded in the back while fleeing from their fire.

And now that it is in the courts, the influence of the coal operators is again felt. Already they have discharged several miners for testifying against the officers, and threaten to discharge all who do so; thus giving the poor wretches the alternative of telling a lie to defeat justice or of starving with their wives and children for want of the scanty sustenance which comes from the small proceeds of their work. Judge Woodard, the presiding Judge has shown his partiality to influence, by allowing Sheriff Martin and his murderous deputies to go for a time in perfect freedom unsecured even by bail bonds. In short, the trial is a farce and will no doubt end in acquittal.

Thus have these mighty men of millions the injunction of bullets to back up their injunctions of law, and unless the people of America take the first opportunity of curtailing the influence of wealth by destroying gigantic combinations of capital, the continued usurpations of the few controllers of money will bring the people under a complete subserviency to their absolute and despotic rule—and who can say them nay?

SPAIN'S APOLOGY (?)

Last week we referred to how the administration had allowed the Spanish minister to resign instead of handing him his passport and demand that he be recalled. We further said that the administration should demand a prompt and complete apology from Spain for the insulting language of DeLome. But the administration has done nothing of the kind. Instead, the Spanish government has made a half-handed apology, which is no apology at all. It is almost a fresh insult, yet President McKinley seems to be delighted at getting any kind of an apology and says that he is perfectly satisfied.

This administration is not only unmindful of the interests of our own people, but it seems to be equally unmindful of the national honor. It seems to be entirely wanting in American spirit and independence.

We at least trust that the President will not further humiliate the nation by apologizing to Spain for having sent the battle ship, Maine, to Havana.

OH, WE DON'T KNOW.

"The idea of fusion is simply nauseating."—Smithfield Herald.

Oh well, we don't know. Did it nauseate you to "fuse" with Pops on the Bryan ticket? Does it nauseate you to hear of Pops and Dems fusing in the West? Were you nauseated when your "machine" got on its knees to the Populists in 1896, just at the close of the campaign, and begged the Pops to fuse with them. Do you know of any prominent Dem candidate for a big office from your county who tried to work a fusion deal with the Republican State chairman? We do. Isn't your nausea mostly caused by the fact that the scoundrelism and venality of your rotten machine was found out, and your machine smashed? Say Bub, arn't you pretty considerable of a screaming farce? We think so. And we think you ought to give us a vote of thanks for this much notice of you. You are not worth it, but then you seemed to want it so bad. Now keep quiet and do try to learn some sense.

MERITED COMMENDATION.

The Raleigh Morning Post offers congratutations to those townships which voted for a special school tax last August, and at the same time compliments Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane. It says:

> The Post wishes to congratulate those townships which have taken advantage of this law. Presistent efforts in this direction must have a telling effect upon such communities. Let the good work go on.
>
> Nor would it be just for the Post to withhold its approval of the earnest and useful efforts of State Superintendent Mebane in this direction. His labors in behalf of better schools are certainly commendable, and we are pleased to say are having a good effect. Serious and discouraging obstacles confront him, but he shows no disposition to halt on account of them. He shall not lack for any support the Post can give him in any plan or effort to better the public school system, and thus help to build up a good and intelligent citizenship.

FREE PASSES.

The Seaboard Air Line, in response to the order of the Railroad Commission, reported 15,155 free passes used during the year 1897, and 578,948 miles traveled. This, at 3¼ cents per mile, would amount to the modest sum of $18,915.82 upon one system alone, and that the weakest in North Carolina.

Our information is that for a corresponding period the Atlantic Coast Line issued 30,000 free passes in North Carolina, and the Southern Railway not less than one hundred thousand.

If these corporations will cease their discriminations against the people in North Carolina whs pay their fare, we do not think the railroads will be injured financially by the recent reduction in passenger fares to 2 and 2½ cents per mile by the Commission.

Miss Frances Willard, the great Woman's Christian Temperance Union leader has passed away. The work of this noble woman is too well known to the civilized world to need comment. She was a tireless worker and had splendid ability to organize and administer. While the organization of which she was the head. will no doubt suffer keenly her loss, we trust her death will in no way impair the work in which she labored so effectively.

The distinguished Charlotte Observer shows a disposition to kick before it is spurred.

The Charlotte Observer evinces some alarm over the addresses being issued with a view to effecting a union of all reform forces. It sees a "bloody" fusion in the future and says: "If it is effected Mr. Butler will be at the head of the combination because he will have had most to do in effecting it and because he will be the wiliest politician in the aggregation. It will suit some people exactly to have the Observer say—and it gladly gives them that pleasure—that it, for one, does not propose to march under Mr. Marion Butler's banner."

"Then I can't marry you my petty maid;
No body asked you sir, she said."

See in another column the report of a big meeting of Populists, silver Republicans and Democrats in Minnesota. In that State those who are opposed to the gold standard and the rule of trusts and monopolies have determined to co-operate for good government. There is a whole State ticket seven Congressmen, a State Legislature and a U. S. Senator at stake. The State fight will be made to break the domination of the railroad corporations in the State. They are in the clutches of monopoly there as we are here in North Carolina. Let the anti-monopolists who are in a majority in North Carolina show the same sense and patriotism that they are showing in Minnesota. Bryan endorses it.

It hasn't been very long since the News and Observer said in substance that nothing was so important as the holding of State offices by the Democratic machine party. And the Charlotte Observer said, "me too," and they shook hands and slobbered over each other most savigerously. But it looks as though living, vital issues continue to grow in spite of these Observers. This must be surprising to them, but it is so. They are not "such a much" nohow.

City people who read, almost exclusively, the Democratic machine morning papers, are the most wofully misinformed and misguided people on earth. They have formed a habit of believing about everything these morning journals say, and it is really pitiful to see how far behind they are as to a knowledge of the general sentiment in the State. In politics and economics they are always as much as two years behind the country people.

And now we presume we are to hear a repetition of that perennial old singsong whine of the Democratic machine journalism that Populists are coming back to the Democratic machine party. It's an old tune—has been sung for five years or more—and if all the reports of the "coming backs" were half true, there would not now be a Populist on earth. Raise the tune again, boys.

The Democratic machine journalism of this State has tried mighty hard to resurrect the old sectional "bloodyshirtism" and to scare the people to death by the "old nigger racket" where the white voters outnumber the negroes two to one. But these old scarecrows won't resurrect. The Democratic machine journalism is not any "Witch of Endor" anyhow.

The thing that is paralyzing and stupefying the Democratic machine is the fact that the living, burning, and all important question of financial reform is going to be the issue in the coming campaign. Any issue that has virility or honesty in it is as fatal to the Democratic machine as a beemartin is to a June-bug.

If Hon. Dr. Caldwell of the Charlotte Observer will cast his eyes across the line and observe the Democratic legislature, in South Carolina, he will doubtless get some inkling of what that "referendum" is which, for so long a time has been giving him uneasiness.

And so the Democratic machine was for a long while in favor of dropping all other issues but that of getting control of the state; but it so happens that a little drop of an issue by that machine doesn't hurt the issue at all. That machine dropped all issue except that of office and plunder and spoliation a long time ago.

And some time ago the Democratic machine journalism was singing a song of a "straight fight"—"redeeming the state" which meant looting the offices again and nobody but "Democrats" wanted to help them. And then Chairman Jones, of the National Committee sung a NEW song and now the State machine ain't singing at all.

The Spanish government has disavowed the sentiment expressed in the DeLome letter, but when Senor DeLome reaches Spain it is understood he will be given a great ovation. This kind of disavowal, in international parlance, is called diplomacy. In everyday intercourse between individuals it has another name.

And now the esteemed Monroe Journal seems to be enjoying an attack of insomnia of sufficient vigor to enable it to see enough to partially agree with THE CAUCASIAN. Our compliments are offered on so much of an awakening as there is, and our congratulations on the budding comprehension of the affable Journal.

What do you suppose the Dem machine journalism would do if it could find such a charge of extra expense against anti-Dems as is printkd in this issue? Wouldn't they just bodaciously exhaust themselves by screeching?

We wonder, in sympathy with the Chatham Citizen, why is it that the name of "Rain-in-the-Face" Kitchen has been so suddenly changed to "Honest Buck Kitchen." Are they one and the same man?

As yet, those two bright morning Democratic dailies, of Raleigh, do not appear to be on speaking terms. "Behold how pleasant it is for brethren (and sisteren), to dwell together in unity," is not a part of their creed.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Independent American, published at Creston, Iowa, came to us this week handsomely illustrated in honor of its twenty-first birthday. The American has been fighting for Populist principles and has done yeomanry service. Its editorials are always sprightly and well written, and hews to the line. Mr. W. H. Robb is the editor. The Populists of Iowa and the nation are to be congratulated in having such an able champion for the restoration of the fundamental principles of good government as taught and practiced by Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln.

Suppose you keep a record of the number of Dem machine papers that publish the account of extra attorney's fees given in this issue under Dem machine rule. It won't take a big book to keep it.

What would this Democratic machine journalism have done if Senator Pritchard or Senator Butler had left their places in Congress to defend a monopoly, as did Hon. John W. Daniel last week. My! but wouldn't "she" have howled?

If chairman Jones knows anything about the National Dem machine, there is undoubtedly a big difference of opinion between the State Dem party and the National Dem party.

For the last week or two Senator Senator Butler has not been able to prepare editorial matter for THE CAUCASIAN. But he will next week and will try to do so each week hereafter.

Nearly fifty thousand dollars for extra legal services for three Democratic Attorney-Generals! Good gosh!! No wonder the Democratic machine squalls because it was knocked out.

Have you yet seen any Democratic machine journal comment on that Democratic "Pamlico oyster case" grab?

A CONFERENCE FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

The Chicago Evening Post, one of the leading Republican papers of the country, in the editorial on February 3rd, said:

> "The logic of events has shaped the issue for the next general elections. It will be the gold standard, sans phrase or equivocation, against free silver at 16 to 1. The salvation of the Republican party lies in the frank and courageous advocacy of the gold standard and a scientific modern currency system. Vague talk about "sound money" will not answer, as President McKinley himself has just plainly warned the hedging politicians. The last national platform contained a reference to international bimetallism, but events have since demonstrated that an international agreement regulating silver coinage is no longer within political possibility. Russia has adopted the gold standard, and even India, the silver bulwark, is taking steps in the same direction. The republican party is now a gold-standard party.

Here we have a metropolitan Republican daily boasting that its party has sold out completely to the foreign gold trust.

THE RIGHT RING.

What "True Blue" Thinks of the Caucasian Editorials.

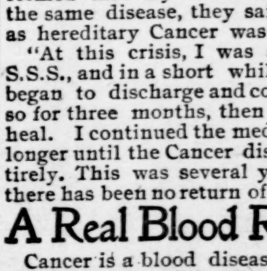
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.,
Feb. 14, 1897.

DEAR CAUCASIAN:—Your editorial of the 10th instant, has the right ring. The thirty thousand Populists who voted for Guthrie for Governor cannot be pursuaded, bulldozed or negro-scared into the old party that kicked them out for not voting for goldbug leaders. The other thirty thousand who choose to leave the middle-of-the-road and choose between Russell and Watson, simply because our convention made a mistake, can go their way or return, they will find their old companions doing reform business at the same old stand, turning neither to the right or left unless the reforms that they started out to accomplish is first and foremost. The old rips may curse and swear, abuse and slander, for our sake don't try to stop them in their wild career, their lives bind us closer together. One of the old concerns has already stolen our national reforms in part, we now look for them to take up State measures that we are contending for, hoping to draw us to them without recognizing us or our leaders. No, gentlemen, you had as well dry up and shut up, we can and will block your way to this and all Pops should line up and let the deceivers of men know that we cannot be trampled under foot. Stand by Butler, correct past mistakes and hold the key that is to unlock the door of success to any party in North Carolina. You can do it, now say you will, and the work is done.

TRUE BLUE.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.



"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

PASSENGER RATES REDUCED.

The Railroad Commission Reduced Fares to Two Cents and Two and One Half Cents per Mile on the

TRUNK LINES IN THE STATE.

Also Make Freight Reduction in the Shipment of Fertilizer and Corn—The People are to be Congratulated at the Commissioner's Action—The Telephone Company Appeals the Commission's New Rates.

The Railroad Commissioners were in session last week and transacted considerable business, besides reducing the rates on fertilizer and corn shipments.

The Commission adopted a new fertilizer rate and the following order was made:

"From and after Feb. 1, 1898 the maximun freight rate on fertilizers, car load lots, 15 ton minimun, will be as follows: 12 miles and over, per ton, $1.20, under 12 miles $1.10; and increasing ten cents for 10 miles up to 150 then increasing 5 cents per ton per each 10 miles. On less than car load lot shipments, rates may be made 20 per cent higher than above.

"The above applies to all the roads of the Atlantic Coast Line with the following exceptions: Cheraw and Darlington; Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta (10 per cent advance) Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk.

"To the miscellaneous roads save the Aberdeen and West End, Atlantic and North Carolina and Carthage railways.

"To the roads of the Seaboard Air Line system with the following exceptions: Carolina Central (made same as Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley): Durham and Northern; Raleigh and Augusta (15 per cent advance.)

"It is further ordered that the joint rate on two or more roads not under the same management or control shall be made a basis of the locals of each road, less 20 per cent."

THE CORN RATE.

Traffic Manager Culp, of the Southern, pointed out that the reduction on corn rate was intended to benefit the North Carolina corn grower, but instead it worked a hardship to him. For instance, the rate from Newbern to Raleigh, he said, had been reduced 3 cents, while from Paint Rock, the route into North Carolina for corn from the west, the reduction is 5, 6 and 7 cents. The same condition of affairs maintains on other roads and from other points.

It was suggested by Mr. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line, that the rates be not made general, but that a special tariff be promulgated. He was willing to have a ten cent rate put in from Newbern to Raleigh until June 1st, as an experiment. Both the Seaboard and Southern agreed to this. Thereupon the Commission ordered a repeal of the recent corn rate and put in effect a new rate of ten cents per hundred pounds from Newbern to Raleigh.

This gives a reduction of about one-third the present rate, or 5 cents on the hundred pounds.

TELEPHONE COMPANY APPEALS.

The telephone rate exceptions were taken up and overruled, Chairman Caldwell reading the following ruling of the court:

"It is ordered that all exceptions to Circular No. 73, fixing telephone rates are hereby overruled, said rates being in effect from this date. Commissioners Caldwell and Pearson voted to overrule the exceptions and Commissioner Abbott voted to sustain them."

Chairman Caldwell explained that while the statute was not as plain as he could wish, still he was compelled to decide with lights before him, and if the telephone company did not consider the rate just and reasonable or that the Commission had a right to fix them, they would have to take the matter to a higher court.

Mr. R. C. Strong, attorney for the Southern Bell Company, gave notice that an appeal would be taken, but he was not prepared as yet to say to what court he would appeal—the Superior court of Wake or the Supreme court of North Carolina.

The appeal bond was fixed at $5,000, to be given within ten days.

The matter of express rates will come up at the next meeting of the Commissioners.

LOWER PASSENGER RATES.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Pearson, was adopted by a vote of two to one, Messrs. Caldwell and Pearson voting in the affirmative and Dr. Abbott in the negative:

"Resolved, That on and after the 23rd of March, 1898, that the fares for transportation of passengers shall be as follows:

"Two and one-half cents per mile for first-class tickets and 2 cents per mile for second class tickets on the following railroads in North Carolina, to-wit:

"The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from Wilmington to Weldon, and that part of the Wilmington and Weldon road from Contentnea to the South Carolina State line; the Petersburg road from Weldon to the Virginia State line; that part of the Tarboro branch from Rocky Mount to Tarboro, and the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad from Tarboro to the State line.

"The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, from Weldon to Raleigh; the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad from Weldon to Virginia State line, and the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line from Raleigh to Gibson.

"The North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte: the Piedmont Railroad from Greensboro to the Virginia State line; that part of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to Winston; the Western North Carolina Railroad from Salisbury to Paint Rock; the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad from Charlotte to Statesville; the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to the South Carolina State line, and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad from Charlotte to South Carolina State line."

Dr. Abbott presented a resolution as a substitute for Mr. Pearson's. His object being to reduce freight rates instead of passenger. The substitute was defeated by the same vote that Mr. Pearson's resolution was adopted by. The resolution was as as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the officers of all railroads doing business in North Carolina be cited to appear before the Railroad Commission on the 15th of March, 1898, and show cause why there should not be a reduction of freight rates.

Chairman Caldwell presented the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, Dr. Abbott requesting to be excused from voting:

"WHEREAS, Section 4, Chapter 320 of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session of 1891, known as the Railroad Commission Act, makes it unlawful for any "common carrier" within the State 'either directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, to charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers, than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons," and,

"WHEREAS, Section 25 of said Act enumerates the exceptions alone permitted, and

WHEREAS, Absolute equality is the demand of the law:

"RESOLVED, That said act condemns and prohibits free pass or free mileage transportation to all editors, staff correspondents and employees of the newspapers of the State.

That said Act applies with equal force to free pass or free mileage transportation to attorneys within the State, not actually employed by the common carrier for a certain and definite sum, and not the actual and bona fide employees of the carriers."

That the notices served upon Col. Andrews and others to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt be continued until the 15th of March 1898.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Something About Attorneys's Fees.

[Continued from 1st page.]

Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1895.

1895		
Jan.	Paid to W. R Allen,	$ 150 00
Mar.	Paid to R O Burton,	963 68
	Paid S G Ryan,	963 68
	Paid to Jos B Batchelor,	50 00
	Paid to William A Guthrie,	25 00
	Paid to Armistead Jones,	50 00
	Paid to Armistead Jones,	50 00
June	Paid to Jos B Batchelor,	50 00
	Paid to W A Guthrie,	125 00
July	Paid to W A Guthrie,	150 00
Oct.	Paid to W A Guthrie,	100 00
Nov.	Paid to W A Guthrie,	75 00
	Amount for 1895,	$2,732 00

Fiscal Year Ending Nov 30, 1896.

1895		
Dec.	Paid to Jas E Shepherd,	$ 75 00
1896		
Jan.	Paid to Jas E Shepherd,	290 00
Mar.	Paid to W A Guthrie,	100 00
Apr	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	311 00
	Paid to Shepherd & Busbee,	2,500 00
	Paid to Jas E Sheperd,	75 00
	Paid to C M Busbee,	85 00
	Paid to Winstead & Brooks,	50 00
	Paid to W A Guthrie,	100 00
	Paid to Osborne, Maxwell & Co,	50 00
June	Paid to R L Bynum,	25 00
	Paid to Battle & Thorn,	25 00
	Paid to Battle & Mordecai,	90 55
	Paid to Shepherd & Busbee,	25 00
Sept.	Paid to W R Allen,	100 00
	Paid to F H Busbee,	250 00
Nov.	Paid to R P Buxton,	25 00
	Amount for 1896,	$4,041 00
	Grand Total,	$45,138 26

It is more than probable that the above figures do not include ALL the money paid out for extra legal counsel, for it is easy, in glancing through a long series of reports, to overlook items. But it is certain that there is no overstatement of the amount, for the items are given and show for themselves. The figures do not include a number of items charged as incidental expenses for the different Attorney Generals in making special trips. If these items were included, together with such as may have been overlooked, the grand total would undoubtedly closely approximate $50,000.

Now, let the "howl" be raised again, and let the Democratic machine journalism tell the people, if they dare, that it has been necessary to pay out about FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for extra legal counsel for only THREE Democratic Attorney Generals. Whether necessary or not, it has been paid out.

The aggregate of extra attorneys fees for 1897, the first year of the present administration, is not small. The following statement shows the amount.

Year Ending Nov. 30, 1897.

Jan 1897	Paid to W R Allen, case State vs A & N C R Road,	$ 250 00
	Paid to W A Guthrie, case State vs Pamlico Oyster Cases,	100 00
Mar 1897	Paid to A C Avery, case So. R R vs N C Ry. et als	350 00
	Paid to McRae & Day, case So. R. R vs N C Ry. et als,	350 00
Apr 1897	Paid to Cook & Green, case Governor vs Auditor,	100 00
	Paid to J C L Harris, case Governor vs Auditor,	75 00
	Paid to W A Guthrie, case Blount vs Simmons, (Oyster cases,)	105 00
June 1897	Paid to Jno W Hinsdale, case Governor vs Auditor,	100 00
July 1897	Paid to C B Aycock, case vs Tucker and Tucker vs Governor,	200 00
	Paid to McRae & Day, case M M Smith vs Cyrus Thompson,	100 00
Aug 1897	Paid to J C L Harris, case A L Swinson, vs H W Ayer et als	50 00
Sept 1897	Paid to McRae & Day, case Governor vs State Treasurer (Oyster cases,)	150 00
Oct 1897	Paid to C A Cook, case W U T Co. vs R R Commission,	250 00
	Paid to Edwards & Royster, W U T Co vs R R Commission	250 00
	Paid to J C L Harris, legal service & expense moving State's paper from Winston to Raleigh,	240 12
Nov 1897	Paid to W C Douglass, case W U T vs R R Commission	250 00
	Paid to Philip W Averitt, case So. Ry. vs D L Russell et als (amt. returned.)	150 00
	Total	$3,072 12

There is no reason for attempting to explain away any of these expenditures, but facts connected with them may be interesting.

The amount paid out in connection with the "Pamlico oyster cases" is not properly chargeable to the present administration. It was pretty clearly illustrated in last week's issue, that these "cases" constitute a scheme for a big money grab, and the scheme was begun by Democrats some time ago. The cost of counsel in fighting this grab amounted in 1897 to $355,00. This would make the amount properly chargeable for extra legal services, in 1897, $2,717 12; and this amount was expended in the effort to adjust complications which arose during the year.

Of this amount, $450,00 was spent in dissolving an injunction secured from a Federal Judge by Democrats to prevent the operation of the State law in connection with the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad. The State won the case, but Democrats brought on the expense.

Then $242.12 was spent in securing a transfer of State paper from Winston to Raleigh. Democratic officials are responsible for this. They bought tons upon tons of paper, and gave all sorts of extravagant orders for printing, with a view to creating a thundering "bill of expense" for paper and printing, and then using that bill of expense for campaign thunder against the legislature of 1895 in the campaign of '96. They made their "bill of expense" but their "thunder" did not seem to thunder any. The present administration found from six to eight thousand dollars worth of paper on hand for which there will be no full use in a long time, and some of it was in very bad condition. There was no necessity for such a store of paper in Winston—none in the world!

Of the entire aggregate, $275.00 was spent to straighten a piece of carelessness of the legislature of 1897. That carlessness was the failure to properly adjust the constitutional equation of property and poll tax, and a suit had to be created by the Governor and Auditor to effect a correction.

The Secretary of State was subjected to a suit costing one hundred dollars because some Democrat managed to get an "injunction" against him in the conduct of his office. Of course the Secretary won the suit.

It cost $50,00 to decide whether A. L. Swinson, who was elected enrolling clerk, and then removed, was entitled to full pay for the term. The remaining $1,600 was spent for counsel in an effort to make impudent and audacious corporations and monopolies, like the Sothern Railroad and the Western Union Telegeaph Company, subject to the laws of this State, and in efforts to annul a fraudulent lease of State property and to dissolve Federal injunctions.

Any professional lawyer on earth, knowing the amount of work done in these casess, would testify that the fees which were paid in 1897, were phenomenally low.

Of the $3 072,00 paid for extra legal service in 1897, only $1,925 00 is directly chargeable to the present administration, and of this last amount, $150 00 has been returned to the State Treasurer.

Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Don't Sacrifice

Future comfort for present seeming economy, but buy the sewing machine with an established reputation, that guarantees you long and satisfactory service.

ITS PINCH TENSION
AND
TENSION INDICATOR,
(devices for regulating and showing the exact tension) are a few of the features that emphasize the high grade character of the White.

Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., February 24, 1898.

H. W. Norris, supervisor of Public Schools in Wake county, is reported seriously ill at his home near Holly Springs. Three doctors are attending him and he is said to be very low. He is sick with typhoid-pneumonia.

Articles of agreement were last week filed for the "Durham Hosiery Mills" with J S Carr, Geo M Graham, Paul C. Graham, Thos. H. Martin and W. J. Griswold as incorporators. Incorporated for 60 years, capital stock $60,000 with privilege of increasing to $200,000.

The finishing touches are now being put on the new annex for the male department at the Central Hospital for the Insane, southwest of this city. The building is a beauty and is equipped with all conveniences and equipments. The rooms are finished in beautiful steel ceilings, which lend a pleasant effect. The annex has a capacity for accommodating 120 patients. It will be occupied in the near future.

The State Auditor made out the warrants for the school districts which voted the special tax last August. This election was held under an act of the last legislature which provided that for every dollar of this special tax that a district votes upon itself the state will give another dollar, and the state appropriated $50,000 for this purpose. The warrants were made out last week according to this agreement. The total amount was $5,691,41. The only county east of Mecklenburg which received any of this money was Greene county. One township voted the special tax there.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE CAUCASIAN will be found an advertisement of The Educational Bureau of Raleigh, under the management of Mr. Charles J. Parker, who for a number of years has successfully conducted the bureau. Mr. Parker has been secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, but owing to the increase of his business has been compelled to resign that office in order to give his entire time and attention to the Bureau.

Teachers and school committeemen will do well to correspond with Mr. Parker when in need of anything in the way of school supplies, teachers or positions as teachers. THE CAUCASIAN heartily recommends him to the people of the State as a faithful and hard-working manager.

An Alliance Store.

Messrs. B. Irby, T. E. Emery, J. J. Rogers, W. H. Worth, J. W. Denmark, H. W. Norris, J. J. Bagwell and others have organized themselves into a company to sell shoes manufactured by the Hillsboro factory of the State Alliance, in Raleigh.

Mr. J. J. Rogers was elected President; T. E. Emery, secretary, and B. Irby, business agent of the county Alliance, was elected treasurer and manager.

The capital stock of the company is $1,000, and they will keep a stock of Alliance shoes on hand at Irby's store in this city. Mr. Irby's bond is placed at $2.000.

THE DIFFERENCE

Between Maj. Wilson and Mr. Pearson in Running Railroad Eating Houses.

Incidental to some of the proceedings of the Commission, Major Wilson was asked by a reporter if he applied for or obtained reduced rates on S. Otho Wilson's furniture to Round Knob. His reply was that he had no recollection of doing so, but it might have been done, because he knew that it had been a custom of railroads to transfer furniture free for parties opening railroad eating houses. He then referred to the fact that Commissioner Pearson must have had, at one time, the advantage of this custom. He said:

"Mr. Pearson, associated with Capt. W. D. Sprague, establishsd the railroad hotel built in the vicinity of Round Knob, for some years the terminus of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Their furniture was transported free of charge over the Western North Carolina Railroad, as was also all supplies for the same."

Commissioner Pearson's attention was called to this statement, and he said:

"Yes, it is true; I built a hotel at Henry's in 1876 for Mr. W. D. Sprague, and the same was operated jointly for two years. The difference between the Major and myself is, I disposed of my hotel twenty years before my appointment as Railroad Commissioner, and he disposed of his after having served six years and while still serving as Railroad Commissioner, and after he was notified by the Governor of North Carolina of his violation of the law."

There is more Catarrah in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrah to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Secretary Parker Resigns.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly, met in Secretary Parker's office last week with the following members of the board present:

State Superintendent Mebane; President Holladay, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; Professor Gulley, of Wake Forest; Professor Flowers, of Trinity College; Supt. Grimsley, of Greensboro, and Secretary Parker. The absent members were: President Graham, of Charlotte; Superintendent Thompson, of Statesville, and Professor Ragsdale, of Greenville. Superintendent Mebane was made chairman of the meeting.

The first business was the resignation of the secretary, Mr. Chas. J Parker. It was accepted after expressions of appreciation for his efforts while in office, and sincere regret at this retirement.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"The Executive Committee of the Teacher's Assembly of North Carolina, in accepting the resignation of Secretary Chas. J. Parker, does so at his urgent request, and desires to express its appreciation of his faithful and efficient services, and to assure him that it is with great regret that he can not longer server as secretary. The Committee thanks him for his faithful performance of duty, and assures him of the best wishes of the members."

Prof. W. T. Whitsett principal of Whitsett Institute, and Secretary of the Association of Academies of North Carolina, was then unanimously elected.

An informal dicussion of time and place for the next session was gone into, but nothing definite was decided upon. A special committee composed of the President, the Secretary and the State Superintendent, has that matter in charge.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Pass Resolutions Endorsing National Chairman Jones' Address—And Call a State Convention to Meet in Raleigh, May 26th.

The Democratic executive committee of North Carolina held a meeting in Raleigh Tuesday. There were present: Mr. Clement Manly, chairman; John W. Thompson, secretary; Hon. T. J. Jarvis, T. F. Kluttz, J. R. Webster, E. J. Hale, R. J. Bervard, W. G. Lamb, J. J. Laughinghouse, T. J. Skinner, J. W. Granger, E. C. Beddingfield, H. A. London, F. S. Spruill, J. R. Young, A. E. Waters, Samuel M. Gattis, Herait Clarkson, Walter H. Neal, Paul B. Means, S. J. Pemberton, A. D. Watts, H. B. Varner, R. N. Hackett, J. R. Lewellen and S. Galleart.

The following members were represented by proxy: Col. Julian S. Carr by Hon. W. R. Winston, B. S. Graves by Hon. Jno. R. Webster, W. B. Rodman by W. M. Bond, G. B. Patterson by H. G. Connor, W. A. Dunn by F. B. Arendell, F. B. Winston by C. B. Aycock, James D. Glenn by F. A. Woodard, Ed. Chambers Smith by R. R. Peebles, W. H. Bernard by Clement Manly.

The following were the resolutions passed:

"WHEREAS the Democratic organization of North Carolina is a part of the National Democratic organization, and whereas this committee is the custodian of the interest of said organization in North Carolina.

RESOLVED 1. That the committee endorses the patriotic address of our National Chairman, Hon. Jas. K Jones, seeking to unite the silver forces in the impending Congressional contests.

2. That the chairman of our committee be requested to call a State Convention to meet in Raleigh, N C., on the 26th day of May, 1898, which early convention has supreme authority and will shape all matters of party policy.

3. That in accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted, all white electors who intend to vote with us in in the next election and who desire the re-establishment of the Anglo Saxon supremacy and honest and good government in North Carolina, are cordially invited to participate in all our primaries and conventions."

After the resolutions were passed the committee spent some little time in an informal discussion of the political condition of the State and nation.

["The King of France with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill and then marched down again."—BUS. M'GER.]

FAVORABLE TO THE NEW COMISSIONERS.

The U. S. Supreme Court in the Removal of the two Wilsons Postpones Contempt Proceedings—The Case is to be Decided on its Merits.

A special dispatch to the News and Observer Monday afternoon said:

"The Supreme Court did not hear argument on Railroad Commission cases Chief Justice announced that motion to attach for contempt would be considered on the briefs, together with the motion of Caldwell and Pearson to dismiss and affirm."

Telegrams of similar import were received by Gov. Russell, Commissioner Pearson and other interested parties.

Everybody acknowledged that it looked like a victory for the new Commissioners and was a strong indication that they would win out in the fight.

A prominent Southern Railway attorney said last night that the news that came to him from Washington was very favorable to the new men.

Gov. Russell said his telegram indicated that the question of contempt would come up along with the question of jurisdiction of the court—whether a Federal question were involved or not; that there was no Federal question in it and so the whole matter would be dismissed.

Contract For Raising the Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A contract was signed today by the Government and the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company for raising the wreck of the "Maine." The wreckers are to get $1,371 per day and $100,000 bonus if the "Maine" is landed in New York within 125 days.

Court of Inquiry.

The Naval Court of Inquiry as to the cause of the destruction of the U. S. Battleship Maine have commenced investigation. The proceedings are carried on in secret session and until the court completes its work nothing will be given out for publication.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure when others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

"A little stealing is a dangerous part
But stealing largely is a noble art;
'Tis mean to rob a hen-roost or a hen,
But stealing thousands, makes us gentlemen."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE CAUCASIAN $1 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

NORTH CAROLINA WASHINGTON COLONY.

SOME PEOPLE YOU KNOW PARTICIPATE IN A PLEASANT MEETING.

How the North Carolina Society Passes Some Evenings—Carolina Oysters Figure in the Programme—Handsome Women and Eloquent Toasts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—The meeting of the North Carolina Society, of this city, last Friday night, was fraught with many pleasing incidents, and all who were so fortunate as to be present will not soon forget the delightful and memorable occasion.

Dr. Walter C. Murphy presided with ease, grace and dignity. He announced, after welcoming the guests in befitting manner, that owing to the generosity and kind thankfulness of Dr. Elisha Porter, President of the "North Carolina Piscatorial Association" the Society would be treated to luscious bivalves from Dr. Porter's North Carolina oyster farm.

The committee on arrangements had decided that for this occasion it would be eminently appropriate to have a banquet and speech-making, therefore responses to toasts were made by many promirent North Carolinians now in the city.

The first response was made by the vice-President, James B. Lloyd. He spoke of the "North Carolina Society," giving briefly an account of it from its organization, and how pleasant had been the monthly reunions of the North Carolinians. He said that the conspicuous and distinguishing characteristics of North Carolinians were that they are brave, true, patriotic, conservative, but when they are stung by oppression there are no people so quick to resent an insult or resist oppression—this was evidenced by their conduct prior to the Revolution. And in the late war the bravery and resolute spirit of North Carolinians were manifested by the fact that the grand old State furnished more troops to battle for the cause of the Confederacy than any other Southern State. He spoke of the enconium paid the North Carolina troops, by the immortal Lee, who at the battle of Appomattox, just before the Star of the Confederacy sunk in the dust of defeat, on seeing a stalwart, brave and unwavering body of men inquired: "Whose troops are those?" On being informed that they were "Cox's North Carolina Brigade," said: "God bless old North Carolina!"

Hon. Charles H. Martin responded most fittingly and eloquently to the toast: "The Old North State." He spoke in glowing terms of praise of the great people of North Carolina, and paid eloquent tribute to the men who had contributed so much to make North Carolina eminently conspicuous among the brilliant galaxy of States.

Dr. Stephen B. Weeks gave a very interesting and instructive address on "North Carolina Folk Lore." Dr. Weeks in his remarks, showed to admirable advantage his brilliant scholarly attainments, and what a wonderful familiarity with North Carolina history. He sustained his we[illegible] reputation as a scholar, thinker and historical writer.

Hon. R. Z. Linney, with his sparkling wit, brilliant flashes of oratory, pleasing anecdotes and apt illustrations, captivated the audience. His subject was "Praise." Mr. Linney is a very attractive speaker, and he made a good impression. He scouted the idea that because North Carolina is not as wealthy as some other States, she is not rich. "Yes," said he, "she is rich in lovely womanhood, noble manhood, the truest characteristics and essentials to make a State great." His eulogy on the State was eloquent and beautiful.

Dr. F. B. Bishop, of this city, responded to the subject, "The Medical Profession." He paid a high tribute to the doctor, who in times of great danger, risked his life for humanity—said that there were heroes and martyrs in the medical profession just as there were on the field of battle. He spoke feelingly of the noble lives and deeds of North Carolina's greatest physicians—Doctors Wood and Thomas—who sacrificed their lives on the altar of humanity.

Mr. J. H. Bell, of Newbern, gave an entertaining and splendidly prepared address on "The Close of the Nineteenth Century." His remarks were well received, and showed the results of deep research and a well-trained, disciplined mind.

"Our Debt to Medicine" was happily and appropriately responded to by Dr. J. L. Battle, one of North Carolina's young physicians, who is rapidly forging to the front in this city. Dr. Battle's speech was well prepared, full of thought, and in good taste. Just here it may not be amiss to state that Dr. Battle will deliver an address on Washington's birth-day to the children of one of the leading schools in this city.

Col. Harry Skinner responded to the toast "Our Honored Dead." He spoke of Badger, Macon, Graham, Haywood and Vance—great and illustrious men who have done so much to add to the fame and greatness of the State. He said it was a shame on the State that no statute of her illustrious statesmen now adorn "Statuary Hall" of the capital and he pleaded eloquently for the initiative to be taken to place a statute to the memory of some of North Carolina's distinguished dead. His remarks were received with much applause, especially when he referred to that "great tribunal of the people" Zebulon B. Vance, whose memory and noble deeds the State will ever love,

Gen. W. R. Cox, former President of the Society responded to the toast, "The Ladies." He spoke in complimentary terms of their efforts to preserve all that is good and noble in North Carolina history. Said that the erection of the handsome monument in Raleigh, to perpetuate the memory and brave deeds of the North Carolina soldiers, was due to the untiring efforts of the ladies. He said the best history of the State was written by a lady—Mrs. Spencer. His tribute to their sweet and loving deeds in all periods of North Carolina's history was very appropriate and elicited generous applause.

This concluded the speeches, and the guests were then invited to enjoy the delicious oysters, after which many of the young people "tripped the light fantastic toe."

Letters of regret at their inability to attend the meeting were read from Hon. J. E. Boyd, Senator Pritchard, Dr. Elisha Porter and Dr. T. J. Boykin, of Baltimore.

The ladies who constituted the receiving party were Mesdames W. C. Murphy, Linney, Martin, Skinner, Marion Butler, Z. B. Vance, J. H. Bell and Ellsworth, and Misses Bishop, Anderson and Young.

STATE NEWS.

Henry Able shot Mark Rhinehart Wednesday night in Waynesville. Able was jailed. Rhinehart is badly wounded.

Louisburg last week suffered from a $20,000 fire. Several brick buildings, with their stock of goods, are a complete loss.

During the forest fires on Big Swamp, in Robeson county, the 14-year-old son of Dennis Lawson, was surrounded by the flames and burned to death. His body was not found till next day.

The first meeting of the stockholders of the new cotton mill at Albemarle, the "Wiscassett," was held Thursday at Concord. The mill starts off with a capital stock of $250,000. Stock will begin to be paid in on March 1st., and work will begin at once.

The branch of the Atlantic Coast Line between Elrod and Ashpole has been completed eleven miles. It is understood that it is to be extended to Hub, N. C., eleven miles further.

Sidney Grigg, a youth of seventeen shot and killed Ella Williams a sixteen year old miss in Cleveland county because she would not elope with him. After shooting his sweetheart he killed himself.

Mr. John T. Patrick, of Pine Bluff writes inquiring if any briar root, mountain ivey, can be obtained in this section. This is greatly in demand now for the manufacture of pipes. The supply in France is inadequate.

Materials for the foundation of the Alumni hall at the State University are being put in place, and work on the building will be begun as soon as spring opens. The corner stone will be laid June 1, and Col. J. S. Carr will be the orator of the occasion.

Lambert, who shot and killed Engineer Bumgarner on November 26th last, was captured last week in the vicinity of his home, near Arden, and placed in the Asheville jail. Later he was removed to Hendersonville jail, accompanied by a guard of eight men.

The fourteen-year-old daughter of Charles Sunofsky, a prominent German citizen of Hendersonville, was burned to death last Thursday. She was removing rubbish from the garden, and in collecting some leaves that were burning, her clothing accidentally came in contact with the flames, and before they could be extinguished had burned her so seriously that death resulted in a few hours afterwards.

The Dangers of Spring.

Which arise from impurites in the blood and a depleted condition of the vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaprilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

WHY HE JOINS THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Prof. Mortson Cannot any Longer Stretch his Conscience to Remain in the Party of Trusts.

Great Falls News, Montana.]

Prof. Mortson, who has been a life-long Republican, has grown tired of hanging on to the ragged edge, waiting for the party of trusts to turn from the evil of its ways, and takes the only sensible move by sending in the following to the Populist club of this city.

"Having decided to sever my connection with the Republican party, I respectfully request permission to join your club, and I promise to use my best efforts to secure success in your endeavors. The Peoples Party stands for the principles of Abraham Lincoln."

A Huge Cotton Trust.

Atlanta Special to St. Louis Dispatch.]

The scheme for the foundation of a gigantic cotton trust to include cotton planters, as well as speculators in that important commodity, is likely to be successful. It was foretold two months ago, while the convention was in session in Atlanta. A plan was then forming to reduce the acreage and production so as to increase the price of cotton in the United States.

While every dealer in cotton raw or manufactured, is in sympathy with the project, it is desirable to enlist the sympathies of the interest in the cotton-growing districts as well, and with this view an effort is being made to procure the co-operation of Representatives in Congress from the cotton States. With this object in view, Price, McCormick & Co., of New York, have for several weeks been in correspondence with Senators and Congressmen, urging them to become members of the advisory committee of an organization to be known as the American Cotton-Growers' Protective Association.

The largest cotton crop ever produced in this country was in the season of 1894-'95, when it reached 9,837,000 bales, while the smallest cotton crop during the past ten years was 6,664,000 bales, in 1892-'93. The price of cotton then went up to and above 12 cents.

At present, with a total crop in sight of 8 452,903 bales, the price is down to 5.69, the lowest point reached in the past ten years.

It is planned to put into use the best methods of cultivating the crop at the least cost, control the quantity raised, and thereby increase the price of it.

Pleased With Corn Rate.

News and Observer.]

"The people of the Newbern section are delighted with the new corn rate," said Mr. F. M. Simmions yesterday, when he retured from a visit to that town. "It will result in all middle and western North Carolin buying its corn from eastern North Carolina instead of from the western States. Now if the Commission will go a step further and give a special rate to the east on whiskey and apples, we will buy also these two commodities we need at home also."

"Good times have come," says the Monitor. Cotton 5 instead of 15 cents per pound, corn 30 instead of 60 cents a bushel, wheat $1 instead of $2 per bushel, oats 23 instead of 40 cents a bushel, wages 50 cents instead of $3 a day, with high tariff prices, reduced ability and lower prices on value of land, labor. production and consumption. There must be some money in all this for somebody, who is it?—Ins. and Com. Magazine.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

One dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA TALC MINES.

A Strong Company to Operate Near Murphy.

What promises to be one of the most prosperous mines in this section of the State has recently been opened near here by Pope Bros., well known as the recent owners of the Cherokee mine in Georgia. They have just purchased the property near Tomotla known as the Maultby on which a large deposit of talc was partially uncovered previous to the death of Mr. Maultby. A large plant for grinding talc went with the property and the present owners are remodeling it and thoroughly adding the latest and most improved machinery, including a steam hoisting plant.

Under the direction of Mr. W. G. Sutherland, a well know and practical mining superintendent, a force of men has been at work for some time past getting the mine in shape, and it is expected that grinding talc will begin in about two weeks. The output of the mill will be one car of ground talc daily and offices for the sale of it will be opened in New York and Chicago.

The Scout is glad to note the advent of men of such ample means as the Pope Bros., and in view of the fact that over three-fourths of the white talc mined in the United States is produced in this immediate section of North Carolina, it would seem that the industry should be very profitable when conducted on business principles by practical men.

[illegible] talc required by [illegible] of soap and toilet articles, lubricants, backing of course paper and for adulterating purposes, the firm is considering the advisability of quarrying blocks of it for furnace linings, for which it is well adapted. The overlay at the mine is so slight that the talc can be mined by the open pit method at a minimum cost and eventually the mountain stream flowing through the place will be utilized to furnish the greater portion of the power required.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaprilla give it a good name everywhere.

A Long Journey.

Chatham Record.]

A man passed through this place on last Saturday, traveling in a one horse vehicle from Syracuse, N. Y., to Southern Pines, in this State. He left Syracuse on the 23d of last October. His vehicle was like an old army ambulance, but longer, and was arranged so that he could sleep comfortably in it, if he found no convenient stopping place at night. His only companion had been a dog, and that died a few days before he reached here.

THE CAUCASIAN will give some more mighty interesting figures in a week or two. Watch for 'em.

An Old Sentiel.

The Fair Bluff Times says that there is a pine tree in the swamp just in the rear of the residence of Mr. B. A. Anderson which is forty feet in circumference and over one hundred feet in height. It has been standing there for centuries of a silent sentinel and observer as passing events.

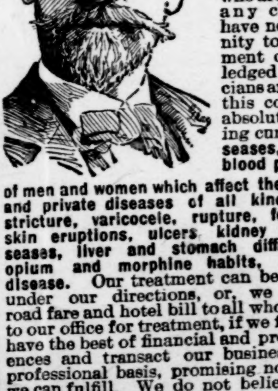
$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any **chronic** disease and **cure** them, furnishing medicines and everything necessary for their case, or forfeit $50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.



Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. **Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease.** Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the **free prescriptions, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. frauds,** but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us **to-day;** don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64 page booklet which we will send **Free** to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

B. F. Keith for Congress.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21, 1898.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—The political preferences in the Wilmington District for the successful candidate in the next Congressional election are gradually focusing upon B. F. Keith, one of our most successful business men, and one who is fearless and outspoken upon public questions.

He is widely and favorably known by all the voters of this Congressional District, and is a general favorite regardless of party. No stronger man could be put in nomination for the liberal Democrats who favor bimetallism, the Populists and free silver Republicans are now convinced that the union of all the forces, irrespective of party predictions, is absolutely necessary to defeat a gold standard candidate in sympathy with the Gage amendment to the National Bank Laws, with trusts, monopolies and combines, whoever he may be. He is a ready debater, an apt and cogent thinker, and would ably represent our people in Congress. He is a well known and thoroughly tried free silver man, and the advocates of the gold standard would find in him an opponent worthy of their steel, and ready for the fray.

The coming Congressional elections are intended to decide, and doubtless will decide the fate of the gold standard in this country.

If money is needed to compass its success, it will be used, and used freely. Mr. Depew, of New York, whose name is a tower of strength in the Republican party—in a recent speech referring to free silver said: "It is utterly futile to attempt to convert the heathen by fooling with his fetich. You must smash it."

Mr. Keith will prove a good man to represent the heathen of the Wilmington Congressional District, and we don't believe the gold standard worshippers of the "god of greed," will smash his "fetich." Mr. Keith would make an ideal candidate, and would be elected.

The primaries will do well to instruct their delegates to the next Congressional Convention to vote for Mr. Keith, for he has been, and is, closely identified with those elements of political reform and civic progress so much desired by the voters of this district and State.

WILMINGTONIAN.

This is Like it is in all Counties Where There has Been a Change.

Chatham Citizen.

During the year 1896 the county was served by a board of county commissioners who were appointed by the Bosses. During the year 1897 the county had a board of county commissioners that was elected by the people. The board elected by the people spent in 1897 $1900 less in expenses than the board appointed by the Bosses spent in 1896!

The difference in expenses of the two years is easily accounted for. The board appointed by the Bosses, were only accountable to the Bosses, while those elected by the people are accountable to the people.

Another Mistake?

Chatham Citizen.]

We learn that one county officer's bond was approved and accepted in the year 1891 by Democratic board of county commissioners without even requiring the said official to sign the bond.

More incompetency!

Chatham Record, please copy and inform the News and Observer.

will find it to their interest to communicate with the undersigned, rates to Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea, or Skaguay and Sitka furnished on application, also sailing days of Steamer Lines from San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. We can furnish you with through tickets to Alaska points.

I. E REHLANDER,
Trav'ng Pass. Agt.
103. Red House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Educational Bureau,

RALEIGH. N. C.,

Secures positions for teachers for reasonable charge.

Recommends competent teachers to schools and families free of charge.

Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

We also have a department of school furniture and supplies, and can furnish anything needed in this line at lowest possible prices.

Our exhibit at the present State Fair was awarded a medal.

Goods and prices guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager.

Large Loans . . .

On Life Insurance Policies in Standard English and American Companies.

Ten per cent. more than the companies themselves loan on the same policies at lower rates.

Write or enquire . . . .

PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,
Investing Agent English-American
Loan and Trust Co.,
Citizens National Bank Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

RICE.

Parties having Rough Rice to sell or Clean Rice to buy will find it to their interest to communicate with our buyers and brokers or direct to us. We pay highest market prices for Rough Rice.

CAROLINA RICE MILLS.
Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR LOW **Rates West,**

TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ALASKA, or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to

FRED. D. BUSH,

District Passenger Agent,

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.,

36½ Wall St., ATLANA, Ga.

WANTED.

Salesmen to handle our lubricating oils on commission in Raleigh and vacinity. Liberal terms.

THE EUCLIDE OIL CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MAYOR OF LYNN.

Paine's Celery Compound Never Fails to Invigorate Him When Worn Out.

Mayor Ramsdell is again mayor of Lynn. Two years ago he was elected by the combined People's party, Democratic and Citizens' Reform party. He was again nominated by acclamation by the Democrats to succeed himself as mayor of the busy modern city, and was again elected by a rousing majority last month.

Mayor Ramsdell's present high position is the legitimate reward of his ability and his fearlessness in defending his opinions. He has never hesitated to declare his convictions in public, nor has he been slow to espouse the cause of the shoemakers and other wage earners. In 1894 he was candidate of the People's party for Congress. A hard worker, a conscientious official, Mayor Ramsdell has more than once been pushed to the limit of his strength. At such times of extreme nervous tension and overwork, he has saved himself from breaking down by taking Paine's celery compound.

Mayor Ramsdell's honest opinion of this great remedy cannot be mistaken by any one who reads the letter that follows:

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt

Gentlemen:—A previous experience with Paine's celery compound, as a restorer of exhausted energy, induced me recently to take it again, the many duties of the mayor's office having taxed my sight physical resources greatly. I made no mistake. In one week, I found my appetite improved, the feeling of weariness disappearing, and my nerves becoming steadier. Paine's celery compound has thus been a friend in time of need, and I like to say a word for a friend.

Truly yours,
WALTER L. RAMSDELL.

Nov. 5, 1897.

In every city, in business houses, banks, newspaper offices—whatever the friction of worry is wearing out the nerves and reducing the nutrition of the body, Paines celery compound is proving its inestimable value. It invariably insures sound sleep, and thus gives the overstrung nerves their natural rest; it corrects a constipated habit that so commonly goes with sedentaty occupations, and frees the blood of poisonous humors, that at some time or other develop into grave disease.

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

Do
You
Want

A PIANO

That
Will
Please?

The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay fo many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

Whv Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumntion, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the bes remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,

JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

WILLIAM S. BARNES,

WHOLESALE

Produce Commission Merchant

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will buy or sell for cash only, and STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, etc., at wholesale. Specialties, Eggs and Butter. 10,000 dozen eggs can be handled weekly for cash at fair prices

Consignments and orders solicite Returns made promptly.

Raleigh, N. C.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Children's Corner

MINGO, N. C., Feb. 12, 1898.

MR. EDITOR:—I will make my first attempt to write to your paper. I am going to school at Spring Hill, my teacher's name is Mary E. Thornton. I like to go to her very much.

I will ask a few questions:

What was the obect of the American party?

How many States voted for Washington the first time for President?

Has a State any right to coin money?

I will answer Tempie Britt's question. It was General Lawrence who said, "don't give up the ship."

Slavery was introduced in 1619

Cornwallis surrendered October 19th, 1781.

Wishing much success to your pa[illegible], I w[illegible] close.

MINNIE JE[illegible]GAN.

Letter From Dunn.

DUNN, N. C., Feb. 11, 1898.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written to THE CAUCASIAN, I will join the Childrens' Corner. I am a little girl 14 years old, I am going to school at Spring Hill, Miss Mary Thornton is my teacher.

I will ask the cousins a few questions.

How many journeys did the children of Israel make before they entered into the land Canaan?

What was the principal crop in North Carolina before the cotton gin was invented?

Where is the longest verse in the Bible?

Whose hand was it that withered when he stretched it forth against the man of God?

Who was it that stood in the middle of the river Jordan on dry land?

I will close for fear of the waste basket, wishing the cousins much success.

Yours truly,
GERTRUDE McDONALD.

Some Questions Answered.

MINGO, N. C., Feb. 11, 1898.

MR. EDITOR.—No, I have never written to THE CAUCASINA, I will attempt to write a few lines. My father takes your paper, and I enjoy reading the Childrens' Corner very much. I will answer Nora Pearson's questions, also one of Rosa Pope's.

George Washington fired the first gun in the French and Indian war.

Patrick Henry said, "give me liberty or give me death."

Virginia Dare was the first white child born in America.

If this escapes the waste basket I will write again. Wishing THE CAUCASIAN much success, I will close.

Your little friend,
ROSA S. TEW.

Who was the First Man That Died?

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 11, 1898.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have seen so many nice letters from the dear little cousins, I will attempt to write one. But as this is my first one to THE CAUCASIAN, I will not write very much for fear of the waste basket. My papa takes your paper and he likes it very much.

I will ask a few questions:

Who was the first man that died?

What [illegible] for?

I will close wishing THE CAUCASIAN and cousins much success.

BESSIE SIMMONS.

Always Welcomed.

MINGO, N. C. Feb. 12. '98.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not seen many letters from Mingo I thought I would attempt to write a short one.

I am going to school and have not time to write much, for I have to study my lessons at night. I hope if it is short I will be welcomed, although I may not prove interesting to all.

Our public school will close the 19th; would be glad to have any of the cousins with us that should come. I will enter the school at Glenwood the 21st. I am a reader of your paper and delight very much in reading it, especially the Childrens Corner. I will answer some of the cousins questions. George Washington was born February 22nd, 1732, died December 14th 1797. There were two of the Presidents born in North Carolina. Virginia Dare was the first white child born in America. General Wolfs last words was, "I die contented.

I will ask the cousins a few questions. What is the largest bird of flight, and how far does he fly twice a day to get his food? What is the remarkable event of General Putman at Horse Neck?

I will close wishing the cousins much success.

ADA DRAUGHON.

An Interesting Letter.

JUSTICE, N. C., Feb. 8, '89.

DEAR EDITOR:—Hurrah! here comes another bright-eyed rosy-cheeked little girl knocking for admittance into your circle.

I am a little girl just nine years old.

Papa owns a farm half way between Spring Hope and Louisburg.

I have two pet pigeons and a kitten. Of course I like my dolls and story books, but my live pets come first always.

I am now going to school, my teacher is kind, and I love her dearly.

I like school very much indeed, but still I am always glad to see vacation. It is always so pleasant helping mamma and my two sisters with the housework. I can churn, dust, sweep, and sew a little. I want to learn to milk, but I am afraid of the cow. I will ask a few questions.

Who was the first Governor of North Carolina, elected by the people?

Who was the Governor of North Carolina during the late war?

Where did Lee surrender?

Which was the first State to secede?

When and where was the first printing press established?

Who invented the phonograph.

Hoping that I will appear again before long, I will close with many fond wishes for THE CAUCASIAN.

Lovingly,
ETHEL BOWDEN.

Isn't She, though!

A pretty Weldon who writes verses announced in her last effusion "I stand in the twilight, "I'm kissed by the dew." She is a "daisy," of course.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The Democratic and Republican

(Continued from 1st page.)

administration is a plain confession that the secret authors of the St. Lo[illegible] platform of 1896, are in absolute con[illegible] of that party. Power thus secured by fa[illegible] pretenses is to be ruthlessly used to carry [illegible] out the ulterior designs of the conspi[illegible]ators. The slow process of twenty-five [illegible] years are rapidly advancing to thei[illegible] goal, the near approach to which[illegible] now seems to warrant dispensing [illegible] with the caution and deceit that have [illegible] hitherto been the necessary prelimin[illegible] of success.

But this openness of purpose is the opportunity of patriotism. Honest men should hesitate no longer if opposed to the establishment of the gold standard in all its rigor, if opposed to the retirement of government currency, if opposed to the erection of a great association of banks of issue as the all-dominating power in the nation, if opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, the offspring and ajunct of the money power.

Before this awful and imminent peril to the institutions of our country every personal ambition must melt away and every merely partisan contention must be stilled. While the issue remains unsettled, Democrat, Populist and Silver Republicans must stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. United we can save the republic, the last refugee of self government, the one remaining hope of liberty to succeeding centuries. The policy of our foes is to divide us that they may conquer us. Let not self-interest, pride, carelessness or folly afford them hope that we shall furnish arms against ourselves. In every State and Congressional district in the Union the closest co-operation should be our watchword. After full counsel together, we should, wherever there is a contest, choose a strong champion of the common cause, and to him should be given the true allegiance and earnest support of every opponent of the party of gold and monopoly. The man or organization that in this grave crisis becomes responsible for discordant councils or divided energies, does not deserve the blessings we are all striving to preserve.

Patriots and citizens: We call upon you to unite in this great common service of citizenship and patriotism No man need surrender his party convictions. No existing organization need be abandoned. While striving to overthrow a common enemy, no good purpose is served by emphasizing points on which we differ. But [illegible] independence is repelled, until the control of the money system of the country is rescued from the hands of special interests and assured to the whole people, the means of the great armies of political reform in every part of the United States should act in mutual justice and harmonious co operation for the general welfare. To this object, thus urged upon our friends everywhere, we hereby pledge, jointly and severally, our earnest and constant endeavor.

(Signed,) CHARLES A. TOWNE,
Chairman National Committee of the Silver Republican party, eight Silver Republican Senators and Representatives and Fred T. Dubois.

Congressman Newlands, of Nevada, representing the Silver party, concurs in recommending the unification of the silver forces in the coming campaign.

A GREAT DANGER POINTED OUT.

There are Evidences of This Deep Laid Scheme in Every State in the Union.

Journal of the Knights of Labor.]

When the Democratic Convention was held at Chicago the Jefferson element in that party were in complete control, and for the first time since the Jackson campaign did the Democrcy stand for anything except "Offices." But let the Knights, Populists, Silver Republicans and Silver Democrats not forget that the fight made at Chicago by the gold element was merely for a pretext to aid the Republicans and not with any intention of winning. The whole scheme was to let the silver Democrats swallow up the Populist party and then secure control of the Democratic organization again and compel the reformers to begin at the foot of the ladder again. Already leading Democratic journals which were "blatant" for Bryan and silver are opposing his renomination and want to compromise on the ratio that silver is to be coined at. We also see Brice, Gorman, Mitchell, Murphy, Hill, Sorg and others of a similar stripe declaring for a "united Democracy."

The situation in this country today is more serious than it has ever been before.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Let every patriot be on his guard.

Sixty five thousand employees of New England cotton mills alone have been notified of a 10 per cent. reduction of the small wages paid them. Promises of "prosperity" followed by continued "reduction" of demand of land, labor production and consumption, is poor fulfillment of promises of prosperity guaranteed, under gold money monopoly and idle U. S. bond policy at late National election. Something is the matter, as the whole country seems to be affected by some paralyzing adversity, what is it?—Ins. and Com. Magazine.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co, of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the conse[illegible] of foreign nations.

3. We dem[illegible] the volume of circulating medium be sp[illegible] increased to an amount sufficient to meet [illegible] demands of the business people of this co[illegible] and to restore the just level of prices of [illegible] and production.

4. We denounce the sale of [illegible] and the increase of the public interest-bea[illegible] bond debt made by the present administr[illegible] as unnecessary and without authority of [illegible] and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection [illegible] and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

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PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar), a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declaration. We demand [illegible] favor of public education and broadening the public [illegible] further improving the State as rapidly as a proper [illegible] system of the interests of the tax payers and [illegible] regard for sources of the State will permit. We therefore favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment [illegible] able and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendations to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the state amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and with drawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

SCHEDULE ON WILMINGTON SEACOAST RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1897.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 2:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m.

Leave Ocean View 8:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 2:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 5:00 p. m.

R. O. GRANT,
Superintendent.

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Southern Railroad.

(PIEDMO T AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line intermediate [illegible] 12 for Danville, Richmond and for Winston-Salem, [illegible] also has connection train No. 35, "United States [illegible] with main line for Charlotte, Spartanburg, [illegible] Fast Mail" Atlanta and all points south; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and Charlotte with sleeping car for August[illegible]

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south. Winston-Salem and points on the North western North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay
		A. M.	P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar Lv	Dover†	s 9 43 10 15	s 4 30
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 12 05 1 30	s 5 15 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 58
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	s 3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 3 46 3 51	s 6 37 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		......
W Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri.
		A. M.	P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv Ar	Dover†	s 9 52	s 5 00 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 8 57	s 2 50 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 08
	Wildwood	f 7 59	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 7 42	s 8 20 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	7 50
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal. *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....		
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....		
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....			
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 09	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00				
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14			
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro				7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia				8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington				9 30	5 45
				A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	....	8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	....	10 20		
Lv Selma	1 00				
Ar Wilson	1 42	....	12 10		
				P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia				8 55	10 50
Lv Goldsboro				10 10	11 58
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	....	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53		
Ar Weldon	3 32		1 44		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at [illegible] a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

[illegible] Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn. R. R.		
Philadelphia		
Baltimore	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Washington	1 12pm	12 05am
Richmond, A. C. L.	3 15pm	2 50am
	[illegible]40pm	4 30am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 [illegible]am	9 05am
Portsmouth	8[illegible]	
		9 05am
Weldon	*11 2[illegible]	9 20am
Ar Henderson	*12 [illegible]	
Ar Durham	†7 32[illegible]	*11 55am
Lv Durham	†5 20[illegible]	*1 39pm
		†4 09pm
Raleigh	*2 16a[illegible]	11 10am
Sanford	3 35am	
So. Pines	4 22am	3 34pm
Hamlet	5 10am	[illegible]03pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	[illegible]5pm
Monroe	6 43am	[illegible]pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 2[illegible]
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		†6 00pm
Clinton, S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No.402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 26pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 33pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.		†7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	†5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43pm	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	8 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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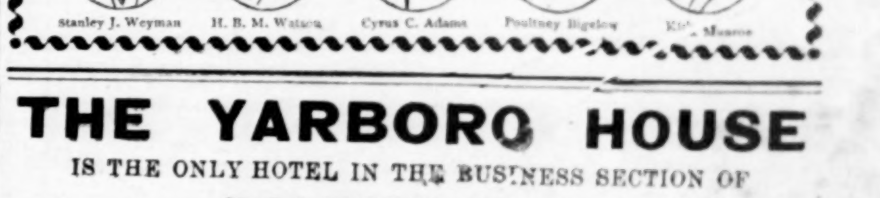

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